



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MANY WOMEN TO-DAY
NOT ONLY RELIEVE
THEIR EYES FROM OVERSTRAIN
BUT THEY
IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE
BY WEARING
LAZARUS' DIMLESS GLASSES
28, Queen's Rd. Cent., Hongkong

No. 19,889. 號九十八百六千九萬一第 日九初月六年酉辛

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH, 1921.

三拜禮 號三十月七年拾國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Tel. No. 75.

CARTRIDGES

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportman's
flavourize powder—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
& AMMUNITION STORE.

Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and
Mirror Making.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone 1219.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Note.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 15	No. 8	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 14	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19
	Local	Local	Express	Local	Slow	Through	Express	Min. & Class Passes per & Goods	Local	Local	Local
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tau) dep.			8.00		8.45		7.50				
SIUK LUNG " " arr.			8.15		8.50		8.15				
Shum Chun " " dep.			8.30		9.05		8.30				
Shum Chun " " arr.			8.45		9.20		8.45				
Shaungshui " " dep.			8.55		9.30		8.55				
Tsiao Marke " " arr.			9.10		9.45		9.10				
Ching " " dep.			9.25		10.00		9.25				
Ching " " arr.			9.40		10.15		9.40				
Yuenai " " dep.			9.55		10.30		9.55				
Huichuan " " arr.			10.10		10.45		10.10				
LOW LON " " dep.			10.25		11.00		10.25				
LOW LON " " arr.			10.40		11.15		10.40				

LIFE IN DUBLIN.

A YOUNG ENGLISH OFFICER'S IMPRESSIONS.

We reproduce from the *Times* an impression of life in Dublin to-day by a young Englishman, unconnected with the staff of any newspaper, who determined, on his release from military duties, to visit Ireland and to form his own opinions.

A middle-aged spinster lady, eating a dish-course, laid down her fork sharply. "That's a bomb!"

Everybody else in the dining-room stopped eating for a moment. "Yes, that's a bomb," they agreed—and went on with their talk and their food.

In any other city of the civilised world the sound would have been put down simply to a motor-car tyre bursting. But this city was Dublin, and the hour the normal one for such occurrences.

And so the peaceful inhabitants of the hotel went on with their dinner. The only person who took any interest in the matter was a traveller who had arrived at Westlandow half an hour earlier. To him the incident conveyed two facts—that the occurrence really was a normal one in the city's life and that the bomb, by reason of the hollowness of its explosion, was not heavily charged, but was probably a casing detonated.

Hastily finishing his dinner, the new arrival went out, following the direction from which two or three streets away, the sound had come. He was still expectant of commotion. At the corner of the street two soldiers stood laughing with a girl. Homegoers, a few, were passing down Dawson-street. A tram clanked past. Group of soldiers, young men, and girls were standing about the north side of Stephen's Green exchanging—obviously—evening pleasantries.

When night finally closed down and as curfew hour approached, the tide of the people set, hurrying over the O'Connell Bridge towards the tram junction at the Nelson Pillar. The street lamps were lit and there were vague, shadowy masses of people through which one had to press one's way. Black motor-cars containing mysterious-looking men rushed out of College Green at breakneck speed like bats or night insects. The town altogether became rather mysterious.

Half an hour later—silence. I looked out of a window high up, and saw spires, chimneys, roof-tops bathed in moonlight, and heard one sound only—a rifle-shot.

A GENTLEMAN IN GREEN.

Next morning that first curious impression multiplied. Turning into Nassau-street I looked down the exceptional long barrel of a revolver, the owner of which was a young gentleman in a dark green uniform, sitting on a lorry, smoking a cigarette, his finger—visibly—on the trigger. The lorry rattled on, a

girl passing stopped casually and looked in at a shop-window.

At the corner of Suffolk-street there was a crowd. The faces of the men and women in the crowd—I sought an explanation here—were a faintly-cynical, faintly-amused expression.

"Hullo! What's up?"

"Oh! Bagging somebody else's piano for their own use, I suppose."

And there they were. Not a gentleman in green this time, but a tall young man in khaki and a Glengarry cap, brandishing a revolver as though it were a hairbrush, and, lounging about the street, which was otherwise empty, half-a-dozen similar young men, similarly armed. Now there is probably no more respectable-looking street in the world than Suffolk-street, Dublin. And yet, sure enough, there was a piano rakishly and mysteriously appearing out of an upstairs window, slowly and solemnly descending into the arms of four Auxiliaries standing in a lobby.

Only one other impression was needed to stultify the faculty of surprise. Prosperity, now, is the keynote of Grafton-street, especially on a hot May afternoon when everybody is out shopping, ogling themselves, and motor-cars and cars and pony-carts line the kerbs. You do not expect to see charging up such a thorough-fare, with no more warning than its own clatter, an immense lorry, caged in with wire-netting and bristling with rifles balanced at the present by a score of soldiers in steel helmet. You might as well expect such an apparition in Bond-street.

And then came across a young clerk in the office who has a curfew pass and was held up in the small hours by Black-and-Tans.

Most of them were drunk, and they swore at me and asked for my pass, and swore at me again and loosed off their rifles and drove away.

A.E.

Several times—so crowded the impressions of these first few days after a seven years' absence—several times one had to remind oneself of why one was there; and, remembering, to hurry off to Merrion-square, where, in a red-brick Georgian house which rivals anything in Bath or Brighton, "A.E." presides like the reincarnation of an ancient Irish bard. George Russell stands for a section of Ireland not alone by the essentially Irish quality of his mind, but by reason of his physique, the stature of the man, the massive heart and nutbrown beard.

"All Governments are rotten—though their individual members may be honest men—because they act not upon what is right, but in obedience to forces more powerful than themselves. We Irish have hatred of England; our hatred is of the English Government, which treats Ireland, and has so treated her through centuries, as a slave race."

"We do want independence. But if the Government would frankly call a free conference now and proclaim a truce, making at the same time a definite offer, something might be done."

"May I ask what you call an offer?"

"If Ulster would come into the Dominion of Ireland as a federated State, and if all the rights that Canada has or that Australia has were granted us, including, of course, fiscal autonomy, we might waive our demand for separation."

"And the Army and Navy—foreign relations?"

"We must have control of our ports; and why a British garrison in a free country? Foreign relations must be our concern as much as the concern of Canada, Australia, and South Africa—no more and no less."

"Who wants the Government of Ireland Act? (he presently added). Why, of the Irish M.P.'s, not one has voted for it."

In reply to my questioning, he went on to speak of the rank and file of the Irish Republican Army as being "inspired by a mystical passion of nationality," adding that "mistakes" had been made by their leaders. He spoke of the sadness of that Sunday evening when, returning home, he heard of the 15 assassinations. "That was a bad day for Ireland."

CURFEW PARLIAMENT.

Our Curfew Parliament of nights before the hotel fire was not so luminous as the author of "Imaginations and Reveries" in his quiet study. But it expressed, perhaps more truly because more eloquently, the Dublin of this day. The Irish lawyer kept his own counsel and the American journalist contributed little; the middle-aged land agent, however, had to say that in his part of the country a farmer's land which in pre-war times had been worth £25 was now worth £50, and that the ambition of the farmers was not Ireland a Republic but an Ireland in which a man can till his soil in peace and hand it down in fee-simple to his children.

Contradictory to this view was that old landowner, descendant of Grattan, who had fought the constitutional fight for upwards of a generation and whose clenched fist is raised to-day at the methods of the Crown.

"They rush about our country roads in their lorries, firing their rifles, and frightening our wives and daughters, murdering."

If so much as a hair of the head of one of my family or any of my dependents is touched—Remember, it's a vendetta! It's blood for blood and life for life. The Irish people will not forget this thing until the third and fourth generation."

We were prospering, my friend; the country was settling down; and then—this gang of assassins. And the work of our lifetime undone."

THE NEW RUSSIA.

COMMUNIST STAGE OVER. SOCIALISM THROUGH CAPITALISM.

The Special Commissioner of the London *Observer*, writing from Riga, recently said:—

The Communist stage of the Russian revolution is over—that is the meaning of Lenin's utterances since the Tenth Communist Congress. The new stage of the revolution, Lenin christens "State Capitalism." Now he openly proclaims not only the inevitable return of capitalism, but makes it the aim of the Communist Party to assist capitalistic development. To Communists who have been accustomed to speak for the last three years about Communism as already accomplished in Russia, this admission must be a horrible shock; and I am sure tremendous discussion is going on now in Russia, though it is very carefully suppressed.

I take it chiefly from Lenin's speeches and articles, in which he in his extraordinary brutal way smashes the opposition of the unseen irreconcilables. But he himself is not broken, and is far from any sense of tragedy or failure. His tremendous personality is as active as ever. In his brilliant sketch of Lenin, Maxim Gorky said that Lenin's life of titanic activity obliterated his own theory that personality does not count in the history of human progress—only economic forces count. To Gorky, Lenin's astounding courage and will were creating a new Russia, despite economic forces.

LENIN UNDAUNTED.

We see now the theory of economic forces justified. But, defeated in the frontal attack on economic forces, Lenin is not surrendering, but attempting an encircling movement. He is now so enthusiastic about the possibilities of reconstruction, and of Socialism through reconstruction, that he does not grasp the extent of the failure. That is one explanation of his almost cynical frankness.

Lenin's new theory is that, possessing full power, the State will be able to control capitalism, development, permitting only the amount of capitalism it thinks good, and not a grain more, and that then the Communist Party will manage capitalism till by some method it succeeds in converting it into Socialism. Apparently Lenin is coming back to the evolutionary doctrines of Socialism. He retains, however, both his chief theories: Proletarian dictatorship and economy by plan. Both these pillars of Lenin's communism are incompatible with capitalism, and Lenin is bound to give way.

END OF THE "PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP."

As to the Dictatorship, there are already proofs that it is nothing but an "empty phrase." There is the Dictatorship of the peasants, of hunger, of necessity; but not a trace of the proletarian dictatorship. On the contrary, the workers are already murmuring that the interests and privileges they earned by the great sufferings of the Revolution are being sacrificed in favour of the peasants. But they not only protest—they actually attempt to organise themselves so as to be able to get along without the aid of the State, and there is a kind of mass movement to desert big industry and start little shops to make goods for the peasants. This is finally disorganising industry and threatening to smash all chance of reviving centralised production according to plan. Here is where the new aspect of the theory of concession to foreign capitalists comes in.

THE CONCESSIONS.

When the first talk of concessions was started, the idea was to permit foreign capital only in the remotest parts of Russia, thus getting the advantages of its co-operation, but keeping foreign capital strictly isolated. The problem was now quite a different aspect. The task of foreign concessions is now not to develop the remote parts of Russia, but to create centres of gravitation for the revival of Russian industry. It is believed that during the next few years it will be necessary to create an extremely privileged position for workers in order to attract them into factories. The grain and other supplies received as tax will not enable the Government to supply the workers in transport and other most indispensable industries. For the rest Lenin will depend entirely on foreign capital. To attract workers, concessionaires will be permitted to import food and pay workers much higher wages than customary.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

The finance problem, which has troubled Communists but little for the last three years—they were so confident that "money was dying a natural death"—they could afford to joke over the "historical services of the printing Press"—now threatens to become most dangerous. It sounds incredible, but it is a fact, that Russia, with hundreds of thousands of millions of paper money, suffered not from too much, but rather from want of money. The Bolshevik printing Press never satisfied the demand. Many necessary works were stopped for lack of money. The reason is that the money, never circulated, Russian peasants who once received money could never spend it again for lack of manufactured goods, and so accumulated millions. The moment the towns are able to offer manufactured goods, the peasants will flood Russia with their stupendous heaps of money. The value of money will fall tremendously, and the workers in towns

(Continued at foot of next column.)

STATE-MADE CRIMINALS.

LIVES RUINED BY SAVAGE SENTENCES.

I am going to send this list of convictions to the Home Office, because this sort of offence should really be made known, to see how many people in the country have been ruined by a system which I had hoped had passed away, but which some "people" seem to want restored.

These remarks were made by Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., chairman of the London Sessions, recently, when he had before him June Williams, aged eighty-one, who pleaded guilty to stealing from the Bon Marche at Brixton.

A large number of convictions were recorded against her, dating from 1871, when she received six months for theft. In 1872 she was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and there had since been terms of penal servitude totalling nineteen years, as well as smaller sentences.

"That it should have been possible for a young woman of thirty-four to be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for her second offence, the theft of hannel, possibly worth 1s. 6d., seems incredible," said Mr. Arthur Bryan, who defended. "Of course, when she came out of penal servitude, her relatives dead, and her friends having nothing to do with her, it was not possible for her to be honest—how could she be honest after such a savage sentence as that? She had only her prison friends to fly to. She was homeless, hopeless."

If she is a criminal," concluded Mr. Bryan dramatically, "I say it is not her fault, but the fault of the State which allowed these savage sentences."

Sir Robert said that Williams was ruined nearly fifty years ago, and he hoped it would be possible to find her a home in order that she should not end her days in prison.

Sentence was postponed.

—folk who have comparatively little money—will suffer severely. This is likely to become a great catastrophe.

The Government is discussing measures for the coining of silver money for nullifying paper money, re-opening the banks, encouraging banking accounts, etc. The joint congress of the Soviet, the People's Economy League, and trade unions on May 15th, is likely to prove of decisive interest. The heads of the People's Economy League are enthusiastically supporting the new course. Their organ, "Economic Life," openly advocates the denationalisation of small industry. "It is time to throw aside the sluggish belief in decrees and give up the desire to subordinate small industry to a nationalised big one." Within the tremendous organisation of the People's Economy League there are noticeable symptoms of transforming different branches of industry into big syndicates. It will be extremely interesting to follow the different attitude of the trade unions and heads of the People's Economy League to the new aspects of economic policy.

THE WORLD THEATRE

By kind permission of Col. Wyndham & Officers

THE BAND OF 2ND WILTS.

will play

9.15 p.m. THURSDAY, 14th July.

THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT BY GENERAL REQUEST
of the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

Mr. JERRY VERNON

MON. July 18th.	"BRAN PLE."
TUES. July 19th.	"AFGAR."
WED. July 20th.	"IRENE."
THURS. July 21st.	"THE BETTER 'OLE."
FRI. July 22nd.	"WHO'S HOOPER."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S, TUESDAY, July 19th.
Prices: \$4, \$2 & 1. Overture at 9.15 prompt. [1184]

"THE WORLD THEATRE"

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

The most modern and up-to-date
place of amusement in Hongkong.

Thursday, 14th July.

GRAND FREE OPENING DAY

2.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.15 p.m. 9.15 p.m.

AN ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

will be introduced.

See the **BONDS OF LOVE** (Friday). [1186]

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

CREAM
SANDWICH.

Ingredients—3 eggs, 4 oz. castor
sugar, 4 oz. flour, 1 oz. butter, 1 small
teaspoonful baking powder, 1/2 oz. tin
NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream.

Method.—Beat the eggs and sugar
together for 10 minutes, melt the butter,
but do not make it hot then stir in the
flour and baking powder and butter.
Grease a dripping-pan and bake in a
moderate oven for 15 or 20 minutes.
When cool, split open, spread the cream,
whipped, on one half, place the other
half on the top, sprinkle castor sugar
over, and cut into squares or fingers.



NESTLE'S REAL CREAM

Obtainable at Lane, Crawford & Co.,
and other Stores.

TWO SIZES

5 1/2 oz. ... 50 cts. per tin.
1 1/2 " ... 90 " " "

LIFTS

and

WAYGOOD-OTIS

ELEVATORS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

For Quotations apply to the Sole Agents—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10-12 in cities and some popular resorts
Y8-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chuzenji (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nagasaki —	Shirakawa —
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Japan Hotel	Datokwan Hotel
Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Nara —	Tokyo —
Kaihin Hotel	Matsumoto —	Nara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Karuzawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel	Tanji Baiyoken Hotel
Mampei Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Niika Hotel	Yokohama —
Kobe —	Miyazaki —	Osaka —	Grand Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	
Tor Hotel		Shimonoseki —	
		Sanyo Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

IN CHOSON	Changchun —	Hotel (Mukden) —
Kaijo (Seoul) —	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Chosen Hotel	Dairen —	
Fusan —	Yamato Hotel	
Fusan Station Hotel	Hoshigaura —	
Shingishu —	Yamato Hotel	
Shingishu Station Hotel		

PEKING-TSINAN AIR SERVICE
A MILESTONE IN CHINESE
AVIATION.

Brilliant sunshine and a great crowd
of Chinese and foreign guests and
interested onlookers favoured the inau-
guration of the Peking-Tsinan aerial
service at Nanyuan on July 1st, says the
Peking Daily News. As became such an
epoch-making event the ceremony was
planned on an elaborate scale by the
Aeronautical Department. A special
pavilion had been erected for the speech-
making and after the first machine had
taken to the air en route for Tsinan, the
structure was used for a tea party. In-
cidental music dispensed by the band of
the Ministry of War enlivened the pro-
ceedings at intervals, while many of the
guests took advantage of the Depart-
ment to participate in flying trips on a
Vimy Commercial piloted by Captains
Lewis and Jones. Lieut. T. Y. Chen,
flying an "Avro," was the stunt artist of
the afternoon. At exactly 4.15 p.m.,
the Cheng Ku (the name of the Vimy
Commercial aeroplane to inaugurate the
service) left the aerodrome for Tsinan
carrying a full load of passengers and
600 lbs. of mails, which were destined
for all parts of the world. Major Pat-
erson (the senior pilot at Nanyuan) was
in the cockpit with Lieut. Tsao. The
passengers included Col. Holt, D.S.O.,
C.M.G. (Adviser to the Aeronautical
Department) representatives of the De-
partment and Chinese Post Office, and
the correspondents of Reuters, the As-
sociated Press, Kokusai and Chung-
fai. The interested spectators shouted or
waved their greetings as the great
machine taxied along the ground pre-
paratory to taking the air, and some
hundreds of photographs must have
been taken. Everybody agreed that it
was a fitting send-off to a real harbinger
of progress in the backward China,
and many were the congratulations ex-
tended to General Ting and the Depart-
mental official on the success of the open-
ing ceremony. Aviation in China found
a milestone of considerable importance
in yesterday's event.

In opening the proceedings and wel-
coming the guests General Ting (head
of the Aeronautical Department) said:—
To be honoured by the presence of so
many distinguished guests and good
friends at the inauguration of the Pek-
ing-Tsinan Air Service is a great
gratification to myself and my collea-
gues. As I am aware it is upon the
opinion of the public toward it that the
success of an enterprise like this de-
pends. More particularly we desire the
good opinion of the learned class which
is gathered here on this occasion. We
have to look to you for counsel and ad-
vice and assistance to help us to over-
come the many difficulties and imper-
fections attendant upon the pioneering
era of our aeronautical organisation.
People of this country used to think that
there existed no pressing need for an
Aeronautical organisation in China and
their objections were mainly based upon
the following three points:—

First, since the last few decades
the country has been much weakened by
the expense in training the Army and
Navy at an annual cost of more than
\$200,000,000 to the Government Treasury.
Was it not then questionable whether it
was wise to incur further expenditure on
the Government in the form of an Aero-
nautical organisation?

Secondly, on account of the financial
stringency, education and industry have
not been fully developed. Would it
not be proper for these to enjoy pre-
cedence before aviation?

Thirdly, from the point of view of
communication, should we not first
devote our attention to the construction
of railways, roads, and canals?

With all these points I heartily agree,
but only to a certain extent, for on a
further analysis of our present condi-
tions and requirements it will be readily
seen that they are in turn open to the
following questions:—

First, the weakening effect of heavy
expenditure on the nation cannot be
denied, but the reduction of the army by
one or two divisions will not materially
affect their garrison duties. Applying
the equivalent of their annual cost to
the development of aviation and con-
sidering the results that can be achieved,
does this organisation not seem to be a
profitable bargain?

Secondly, it is again true that educa-
tion and industry are only partially
developed, but we must remember that
aviation is not undertaken at the ex-
pense of education and industry; on the
contrary it is one of the most modern
developments with a multitude of con-
structive possibilities unknown to us
heretofore. Will it not then form an aid
and contribution to the advancement of
education and the growth of industry?

Thirdly, it does not seem essential or
wise that we should, in fostering modern
methods of communication, follow pace
by pace the footsteps of other nations
in their process of evolution. We must
benefit by their experience and develop
these various branches simultaneously.
Moreover, the cost per lb. of railway is
\$10,000 to \$20,000 while for aviation
ground organisation it is only \$300 to
\$500. A railway would take eight times
as long to build, the speed of a train is
only 1/4 to 1/3 that of an aeroplane and
places that offer immense obstacles for
railway construction are no bar to the
development of aviation.

It is well known that most of the air
routes in the various countries are not
paying propositions, and that they are
subsidised by the Governments.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Why? Not because they have money
to throw away, but because an industry
cannot be put upon a profitable basis
unless it is fostered through its in-
fantile stages. The improvement in the
manufacture of machines and the patro-
nage of the public cannot be expected
without the air service is actually put
into operation. As our old saying tells
us, we cannot pick the fruit without first
planting this seed. It, therefore, be-
comes our duty to persevere in our
efforts to develop aviation and this
Peking-Tsinan Air Service is but the
small beginning of what we hope to do.
(Loud applause.)

General Yin Chiao (representing the
President) said the service could be
likened to a child just starting to walk.
That child would certainly grow and
after it learnt to walk it would be able
to run. (Laughter.) He hoped the air
service would likewise grow up; but he
knew it would with the enthusiasm that
was being put into the work. At any
rate, added the speaker, amid laughter,
"we have the service and that it is
better than none at all."

**INDEPENDENCE OF
PHILIPPINES.**

PRESIDENT OF SENATE'S VIEWS.

SOLUTION—PSYCHOLOGICAL.

Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the
Philippine Senate, expressed the follow-
ing views to an American interviewer on
the question of the independence of the
Philippines:—

"If independence is not given us now,"
said Mr. Quezon, "it will be necessary
for the United States to set a date when
we may expect it. It would be impos-
sible to go back on this promise forever;
that would cause a revolution."

The Philippines will accept now from
the Wood-Forbes Mission a delay of ten
or twelve years, but not longer. They
realise that they have many shortcomings
and have made many mistakes. They
will accept this delay if the present self-
government is not taken away from them.
They will agree to financial guidance
by United States experts, for they admit
that they have made a mess of their na-
tional finance and need help. They will
accept Americans, perhaps, in other de-
partments where there is a recognised
lack of efficiency; but the Jones Law
must not be changed materially or there
will be trouble.

There is a strong feeling now toward
Americans. This is due in a large mea-
sure to the Harrison Administration. If
it could be explained to our people that
they cannot have independence now be-
cause of the complicated international
situation on the Pacific, they would
accept that. What they hate to have
happened on is their unfitness for self-Gov-
ernment. They hate to have their mis-
takes held up to the world. National
and race pride are involved, and the
real solution is psychological rather than
economic. If America gave us indepen-
dence, she would gain the eternal friend-
ship of our people.

If war came with Japan (which I
think unlikely), the Filipinos would first
side with America. If you hold us
against our will and war comes we might
not fight for you. What is neces-
sary is to have a definite under-
standing as to when we shall be given
independence, so that we can go to work
with a true heart at the solving of our
problems. With this question out of the
way for the time being, we will develop
two strong parties here and real local
issues. Now all are held together by
this one issue against America.

A split will come in the Nationalist
party and there will be conservative and
liberal parties. I will lead the latter.
The people will begin to scrutinize the
Government and take steps to correct
evils. In four years there will be one-
third of our Congress composed of young
English-speaking men trained in Ameri-
can methods of thought and government.
In eight years such members will con-
stitute one-half of our Congress, and in
twelve years they will control it. That
will be the time for America to step out.
A real division is coming between these
young men and the old Spanish-speaking
men who will then step aside and take
a position something like that of the elder
statesmen of Japan.

Mr. Quezon added that, although he
still maintained that an independent re-
publican form of government, of the
Philippines would be the best for all con-
cerned and from all points of view, he
did not think this was likely to result
from the Wood-Forbes Mission's report.
He was anxious about the situation for
party and personal reasons; for he said,
it was loaded with dynamite and capable
of causing infinite trouble for the United
States unless it were solved with tact
and wisdom.

Mr. Quezon concluded the interview
with the remark:—
"We are a peaceable people, easily led,
and we will take our medicine from you
now, but you must not push us too far
and you must keep your promises."

Mr. Quezon, who is shortly leaving for
the United States in order, it is under-
stood, to work for the independence idea,
said that he would call on President
Harding in the course of his visit.—U.S.
Navy Radio.

DON'T BUY GLASSES.

as you would shoes. Many defects of the eye
are revealed only by a careful examination, and
can only be corrected with specially ground
lenses. If your eyes trouble you, have them
thoroughly examined and scientifically tested in
the Refracting chamber of the Hongkong Optical
Co., Successors to Cia'k & Co., Manufacturing
& Refracting opticians (the only competent
optical manufacturing house in the Colony)
located in 43, Queen's Road Central, and a pair
of lenses will be specially ground to correct their
defects.—Advz.

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

NOW AGAIN OBTAINABLE

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business
has always been BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL
and all leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and
All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Tel. 633.

New Shipment of

DUNHILL'S GOODS

Standard Briar pipes.
Shell
Quaint shaped
Ladies
Pipes in cases.

Cigarette holders.
Oilsilk Tobacco pouches.
Pipe gloves.
Carbon cutters.
Tobacco caddies.

My Mixture.
Standard Mixture.
Cuba Havana Mixture.

Tabaqueria Filipina,

38, Queen's Road Central.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

We beg to notify our Patrons that we have recently extended our Shipping and
Forwarding Department and are now in a position to deal with the largest shipments to all
parts of the world, and would point out the unique advantages we have for shipments handled
by us, being a world organization with Offices at practically all principal Ports and Towns,
all of which are capable of dealing with consignments large or small.

Telegraphic address: "COUPON."
Telephone No. 524.

THOS COOK & SON,
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA & MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Just Received from Manila

A Fine Assortment of

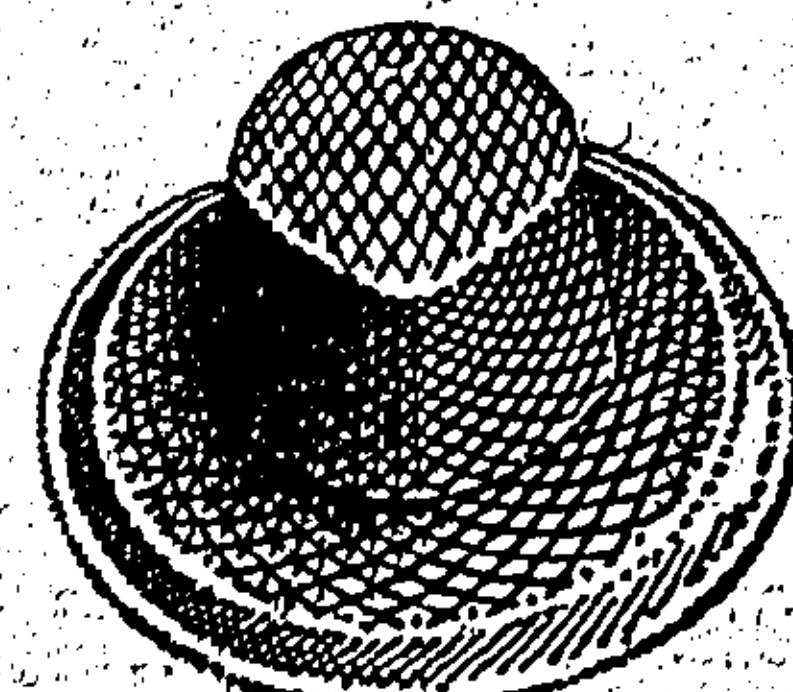
HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and selected colours

Inspection cordially invited.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

14, Des Voeux Rd. Central, Phone No. 2580.



THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS,
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

5 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

MOTHER SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK.

Everybody should take advantage of the very low price at which we are offering.

20 dozen Fancy Foulard Ties.

The very Smartest and Newest designs to choose from

20 dozen only

Regular Price \$4.00 each.
Special Offer \$2.95 each.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,
16, Des Vaux Rd. Phone 29.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED

OPERATING—

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE
RUSSELL STREET GARAGE
REPULSE BAY GARAGE.

Telephone No. 32.
Telephone No. 679.
Telephone No. 811.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

ROLLS ROYCE
STUDEBAKER CORPORATION
WHITE COMPANY
UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.
A. E. LE JEUNE

Cars.
Cars.
Commercial Trucks.
Tyres & Rubber Goods.
Motor Car Macosta.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

MID SUMMER DISPLAYS

AT

WHITEAWAY'S

NEW GOODS

NEW GOODS

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF

NEW CARPETS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY & AXMINSTER

in our

NEW FURNISHING SHOW ROOM

CALL & INSPECT.

NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Will you kindly publish in the interest of truth the following communication in the columns of your esteemed paper:—

By the circular telegram printed in the issue of July 7th of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, sent by a long list of signatories claiming to be commanders of the Kwangtung Army in Kowchow and Luchow, one, who is not well-informed, might be misled as to the real character of the administration of Kwangtung under the leadership of President Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming. Those, however, who are well acquainted with the actual state of affairs of the province know that the telegram does not contain the least vestige of truth and is not worth of serious notice.

It is for the purpose of informing those who might be deceived by such an irresponsible "telegram" that a few facts pertaining to the real purpose and source of such a telegram, as well as the real situation in this province, should be given.

First of all, in looking over the names of those to whom the telegram was addressed, we find they are the very persons who are now being denounced by all the people throughout the country. Besides Hsu Shih-chang, the illegal President in Peking and his cabinet, we find Warlords Chang Tsai-lin and Tsao Kun, whose notoriety and arrogance have been repeatedly denounced not only by the Chinese press but also by the foreign press. There was also Wang Chuan-yuan, tuchun of Hupih, whose troops in Ichang and Wuchang recently mutilated and committed all sorts of atrocities as a result of which many foreign firms were looted and plundered. Of course, we also find the names of Yeung Wing-tai and several of his intrigues to assist the Kwangtung militarists in their invasion of this province. The so-called "Pacification Committee" of Kwangtung-Yunnan must be no other person than this Yeung Wing-tai, who is now enjoying the protection of the Hongkong Government.

In looking over the list of commanders in the Kwangtung Army now engaged in the different fronts against the Kwangsi invaders, we fail to find the names of those who were responsible for the scandalous telegram. We recognise some of them, however, to be the agents appointed by Yeung Wing-tai in Hongkong to raise an army of *tu-fu* or bandits in this province for the purpose of creating disturbances, the name of which is mentioned in the telegram is the so-called "Pacification Army of Kwangtung." None of these "commanders" are in Kowchow or Luchow, but are enjoying themselves in the degraded section of Hongkong. And no real Cantonese can honestly desire, much less work for, the return of the Kwangsi bandit leaders to govern this Province, after what it has suffered under its misrule during the past five years.

Regarding the numerous charges made against General Chen Chiung-ming, Governor of this province, none of them is supported by proofs, and they are nothing but scandalous lies purposely spread by Yeung Wing-tai and his gang of rumour-mongers. The charge that General Chen tolerates the preaching of immorality and the doctrine of nationalisation of women is most ridiculous. No man respects the sacredness of marriage more than General Chen, which can be easily seen by a glimpse into his private life. Gen. Chen has but one wife. If that be immorality, we would like to know what is meant by morality, according to Yeung Wing-tai. Hsu Chuan-hsuan and others of the same company, each of whom has a harem of concubines. The public can easily judge what type of men are more apt to preach immorality and the nationalisation of women.

The suppression of gambling and brothels and the prohibition of opium smoking is an example of what General Chen is doing in public life. Undoubtedly, the senders of the telegram regard such suppression and prohibition as immoral and a violation of public virtues. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was elected President by the legal Parliament now in session in Canton, which had been illegally dissolved by those very persons to whom the telegram was sent. His election was legal and constitutional. The charge that he "falsely assumed the Presidency" is not only libelous but insulting to the Republic. No charge can be more devoid of truth than that Dr. Sun has allied himself with Russia and raised a large amount of foreign loans, for his Government has not borrowed one cent from any foreign country or individual, while the Peking Government has been pawning away China's last resources for foreign loans and yet not a murmur from those "patriots." Dr. Sun advocates the development of our national resources with foreign capital. No Soviet Government in Russia could profess sympathy for such a principle.

The telegram ended with an appeal to the different provinces for assistance to drive out President Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming from Kwangtung, so that "Canton can have its bright days again." It is only natural that these "commanders" and their chief, Yeung Wing-tai, would be glad to have Dr. Sun and General Chen removed from Canton, which will be a city "bright" with the glaring lights of licensed gambling dens, opium dens and brothels. Canton will then be bright again, according to their meaning of the word!

Enclosing my card.—I am sir, yours truly,
"A REAL CANTONESE."
Canton, July 6th, 1921.

A TAIKOO PIER PROJECT AT AMOY.

DETERMINED CHINESE OPPOSITION.

THREAT TO BOYCOTT BRITISH MERCHANDISE.

Considerable opposition has been aroused among the Chinese at Amoy to the building of a wooden pier by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. The Chamber of Commerce, in combination with the Education Association, telegraphed a protest to the Government as well as to the provincial authorities from which we learn that "the British claim the road at Hai An Amoy (the Amoy-Bund) made by the Chinese Government as a concession." The petition states that this claim has been resisted by the Chinese on several previous occasions but "the British, taking advantage of the unrest that prevailed in Amoy some years ago, fortified (1) the place with walls, hoisted the British flag and put up a notice." They meant to make it a real concession. The petition goes on to say that the local officials had been repeatedly requested to take up the question, but without result, and now that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have commenced the building of a pier, and there is still no move on the part of the local officials, an appeal is made to the higher authorities. It is claimed by the petitioners that official records of the fourth year of Kuanghsu stipulate that the bund upon completion shall be used for no other purpose than as a public road and jetty, and that the British Consul of the day ratified this declaration. The petitioners regard the claim of the road and the foreshore by the British as proving "how the Chinese are despised by Westerners to an extreme degree," and supported by "a mass meeting" of the citizens of Amoy, the petitioners demand that the British Minister shall be asked to request the Consul at Amoy to remove the walls, the flag pole and the notice-board, and order Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to discontinue the building of a pier, and thus protect our national rights and tranquillise the public mind which is now highly indignant.

One of the local papers states that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have already spent approximately \$100,000 on the work, which has now been suspended, but only temporarily apparently, as labourers hired from other ports remain in Amoy and the materials piled up on the beach are not being removed. From the same source we learn that when Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's compradore had an interview with the president of the Educational Association to discover whether a compromise was possible, the latter is reported to have replied: "Yes, there is one if you would follow the example of the Spanish (Portuguese) subjects who settled the Macao question by applying to our Government and renting the land through the channels of the Foreign Ministry. But if you exert your powerful influence and claim the beach and the bund as a concession, the people will wage a struggle to the death rather than give way." And the paper adds that unless arrangements are made and the trouble satisfactorily settled as early as possible, the people will take other measures to settle the situation. This evidently is hinting at a boycott. In fact this method is advocated in a circular issued by the "Chi Young school boys."

Correspondence has passed on the subject between Mr. Tours, the British Consul, and the local Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Tours refers the Commissioner to previous correspondence on the subject dating back to 1900 to prove that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had the sanction of the Taotai of Amoy for the work and mentions that the plans for the rebuilding of the bridge were submitted for the approval of the Harbour Master of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The Consul, alluding to references in the vernacular Press to a threatened boycott of British Merchants, warns the Commissioner that he must be held responsible for any trouble that might arise, since it is said that this movement cannot stop until instructions are received from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

The Commissioner of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs refers the Consul to the "basic regulations" for reclaiming the foreshore at Hai An, and says the correspondence with the provincial authorities on which the Consul relies simply shows that those officials had not made a careful study of the regulations, and he refuses in the circumstances to be bound by that correspondence. He renews his responsibility for any trouble that may ensue, and in order to promote friendship, he advises the Consul to request Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to abandon the work they have commenced.

The Consul has referred the question to the British Minister at Peking, and meanwhile, in order not to embitter relations with the local Chinese population, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have suspended work on the pier.

What is described as "a mass meeting" consisting according to a newspaper report of 41 persons representing various Societies in Amoy and 50 private citizens, was held at the Chamber of Commerce on June 22nd when the dispute was discussed, and a decision reached that no further action should be taken pending the receipt of advice from Peking. The gathering, however, constituted itself an organization to be called the "Hai An Beach Preservation Assembly of Amoy citizens." Instructions were given for the dispatch of a telegram to the Foreign Ministry at Peking, and authority was given for an outline of the discussion to be communicated to the local newspapers.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

A SINGAPORE STATEMENT.

Mr. P. Durnerin, the manager of the Singapore Branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which closed its doors and suspended payment, gave, on July 14th, further information on the position to the local Press representatives. He said:—

"Since the last war began a law was promulgated in France giving power to the President of the Commercial Tribunal in certain cases to give merchants or companies the benefit of what is known as E. L. transaction—a war measure still applicable in France until there is more settled state of affairs. A wire received by the local bank mentions the following:—Everything correct in Europe; important to note settlement transaction E. L., essentially different from bankruptcy or judicial liquidation; first effect, to stop all law transactions, even if for debts, whether due or not, until approval arrangements have been voted by the majority of creditors; second effect, possibility of carrying on business under the supervision of legal administrators."

The manager added that the E. L. transaction was only applicable in places under French rule, but in the meantime the Singapore branch had nothing to do but to carry out instructions from the head office. They had a fair number of depositors, European and Chinese, many of the Europeans being French. There were nearly 20 branches of the bank in the East. He could not say whether any depositor was particularly hard hit or not.

CHINESE BANKERS TO THE RESCUE.

The *Peking Daily News* of July 4th contains the following report:—

The Peking Bankers' Association called a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Association premises to consider the effects and consequences of suspension of business of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Practically all the member banks of the Association were represented, and the discussion was participated in by every one attending the meeting. The bankers were unanimously of the opinion that though the bank's failure was entirely due to its own fault, and as such it should settle its difficulties itself, yet inasmuch as the bank has strong financial influence in China, particularly because it has been specially granted by the Chinese Government the right to issue bank notes, the suspension will have a serious effect in economic circles in China if the Chinese Bankers do not extend help and assistance to the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In view of the fact that the Chinese Government granted to the Banque Industrielle de Chine the right of issuing bank notes, it should come to the assistance of the Banque when its credit is not in sound condition. But as the national treasury is empty, the Ministry of Finance could not do anything but ask for co-operation from the Chinese Bankers. On the other hand, the Chinese Bankers are very willing to render help to the French Bank if their help could be adequately and well secured. With regard to the latest point, the Bankers secured substantial support from the Ministry of Finance late yesterday afternoon. If the Banks redeem the bank notes of the Banque Industrielle, the Government will undertake to deduct the sum thus advanced from payments of loans due to France by China.

THE BANKERS' DECISION.

On the strength of the above support from the Government the Bankers passed a resolution at the end of yesterday's meeting that the Association will take care of the redemption of the notes issued and circulated by the Banque in different cities. There are now about \$2,000,000 notes in the market in Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden and Tainan, in which cities the Banque has branch offices. It was decided at the meeting that the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications should each advance a sum of \$500,000 as redemption funds and the remaining \$1,000,000 will be furnished by other member banks of the Association. Banks that are members of the Association also join the emergency scheme, like the Frontier Bank, and the Bank of Industrial Development. Bankers' Associations of other localities will be notified to take similar action, that is, to cash the notes of the Banque Industrielle.

OTHER LIABILITIES.

Other liabilities of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be settled by the Banque itself. Most probably it will take some time to clear them as the Banque has been doing extensive business in China.

A MEETING OF FRENCH AND CHINESE BANKERS.

Prior to the close of the meeting, Governor Feng Keng-kwang of the Bank of China and the Chairman of Executive Committee of the Bankers' Association, appointed Mr. Wang Lihou of Commercial Guarantees Bank of Chihli, Mr. Lo Yeh-feng of the Bank of China, and Mr. Yang-tang of the Exchange Bank of China to go, together with Mr. Wang Koming, the Chinese Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, to consult with Mr. P. Sollier, the Manager of the Banque, the ways and means of carrying out the proposed resolutions of the Chinese Bankers. The Chinese Bankers requested that the Banque should surrender all books governing bank notes, to the Bankers' Association as well as seal up the unsold notes and notes that are issued but not yet in circulation. Mr. Sollier consented to do these things, after expressing his gratitude for the help thus rendered by Chinese Bankers.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MOSCOW TO HELP CHINA.

A FRIENDLY ACT TO SAFEGUARD CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

Moscow, June 14th.

The following is the text of a Note forwarded by Mr. Chicherin, Commissar of Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, on the 14th June:—

"The Russian Soviet Government, which has on many occasions shown its desire for friendly relations with China, while declaring one of its principles to be the maintenance of complete respect towards the sovereign rights of China, cannot but acknowledge that at the present moment Russia and China have a common foe in the person of Ungern, the leader of White Guards now disturbing Mongolia."

"Repeated onslaughts of these White Guards against Russia and, her ally, the Far Eastern Republic, have brought about military actions which necessitate the crossing of the Mongolian boundary by Russian soldiers."

"The outcome of the struggle against Ungern will be of great concern to China also. The Russian Soviet Republic, having undertaken this struggle, is desirous to lend a helping hand to China in crushing these gangs and in safeguarding China's sovereignty which has been violated by Ungern's adventure."

"The Russian Soviet Government wishes to state that only due to this reason it has undertaken the struggle against Ungern, and that the Russian troops will be withdrawn from Mongolia immediately the task is accomplished."

"The Russian Government has already proved by its struggle against Ungern the friendship and good faith it is willing to maintain with her neighbour, China."—*Russia Agency.*

CHINESE AUTHORITIES MUST TAKE ACTION.

CHINA, June 30th.

Regarding the Mongolian situation, public opinion here is that in the end the Chinese authorities, including General Chang Tsai-lin, will be forced to take some definite measures against the Hutuktu-Ungern menace in Mongolia. It is pointed out that at last the supplies for Ungern have been ordered to be cut off by the Manchurian authorities.—*Datta.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MANCHURIA.

General Chang Tsai-lin has informed the Government that the 25th Division started for Choyung on its way to Jehol, on 28th June. General Chang added that the Tchuans of Heilungkiang and Kirin would not be able immediately to proceed to Peking owing to their presence being required in connection with military affairs in Manchuria.—*Reuter.*

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH LEGATION.

Mr. Wang Lin goh, Mr. Yang Ying-tang and Mr. P. Sollier, after they had finished their conference, went to call on the Charge d'Affaires in the French Legation, telling him the decisions reached. The French Charge d'Affaires expressed his gratitude to, and promised to send telegraphic instructions to different consulates in the country so that they can help local Bankers' Associations to carry out similar measures as Peking is going to do in a few days.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE BANK.

When a decision is arrived at as to how the bank notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine should be cashed, the Bankers' Association will be used as the place where the notes can be cashed. Special clerks will be sent from different banks to handle the work.

THE ASSOCIATION'S PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Ministry of Finance and the Peking Bankers' Association are aware of the fact that the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which has temporarily suspended business for readjustment of its accounts, is especially permitted by the Chinese Government to have the right of issuing banknotes, and in order to maintain trade relationship between China and France without any possible interruption, and to preserve financial tranquillity and the peace of the public, decide that the Peking Bankers' Association shall advance a fund and cash outstanding bank notes that have been issued and circulated by the Banque Industrielle de Chine, leaving deposits and other obligations of the Banque to be settled by the Banque itself.

The Peking Bankers' Association has decided at a meeting held on 3rd July to carry out the above measures, and has appointed a special committee to arrange with the French Legation in Peking and the officials of the Banque means by which the notes of the Banque can be cashed in a most speedy way, so that the public will experience the least inconvenience possible.

As such a decision is made as to how these banknotes shall be redeemed, the public will be notified again. In the cities where the Banque has branch offices, the same measures as described above, will be carried out by the different Bankers' Associations there."

SINGAPORE BRANCH "THOROUGHLY SOUND."

The *Straits Times* of the 6th inst. says: Mr. P. Durnerin, manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, explained to us this morning that the official French designation for the war measure, the main provisions of which were described in our previous communications, is Arrangement Transactionnel. Mr. Durnerin understands that a group of important local creditors are preparing a petition to get a Receiver appointed for the Singapore branch. This step will be welcome to all and specially to him, since it will make it impossible for any particular creditor to get ahead of others in order to try and secure a privileged position. Personally, the manager would not like to make the petition himself lest such a step might be misconstrued into an admission that the position of the Singapore branch was bad, whereas, on the contrary, he knew and has now again ascertained, that so far as this particular branch is concerned, the position appears thoroughly sound.

LOCAL WEDDING.
MARTIN-STEWART.

A wedding of great local interest was solemnized at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, yesterday afternoon when the Rev. Ernest William Luna Martin, son of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Martin of Durham, was married to Miss Kathleen Louisa Stewart, daughter of the late Rev. B. W. Stewart of Fukuoka.

There was a very large attendance of friends, for both the bride and bridegroom are well-known in the Colony. Miss Stewart has spent a great part of her life in Hongkong as a member of the staffs of St. Stephen's Girls' College and afterwards of St. Paul's Girls' College. Furthermore, as old residents know, the name of Stewart has been honorably associated with the Colony for many years. Mr. Martin is the popular Warden of St. John's Hostel.

The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Holman, acting Chaplain of the Cathedral. Mr. Temple Bevan, M. C. was the organist.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. E. G. Stewart, acting Principal of St. Paul's College, wore a beautiful dress of lace with Irish lace veil, the gift of her aunt, Miss Stewart of Monkstown. She was attended by one bridesmaid, Miss Edna Atkins, who wore a dress of blue Georgette, trimmed with pink tulle and hat to match. Mr. A. E. Martin was best man.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at St. John's House. St. Paul's College and in the beautiful garden attached to the house. Mrs. Edkins kindly acted as hostess and amongst the guests were: Sir William and Lady Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. R. Wood (Puisne Judge), the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, Dr. T. W. Pearce, Dr. N. Treadwell Mackintosh, Professor and Mrs. Middleton-Smith, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonald, the Rev. J. T. Holman, the Rev. Gordon Stott, R.N., the Rev. S. K. Tso, the Rev. Paul Tso (Canon), Commander Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith, Mr. S. W. Tso, Miss Pitts, Mr. H. R. Wells, Mrs. Anniss, Mrs. Gerken, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. T. Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Claxton, Mr. and Mrs. Lay, Mr. Ma Ying Pui, Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, Mrs. Yeung Shiu Cheung, and many others.

A great number of presents had been received and were displayed in one of the corridors of Bishop's House for the inspection of the guests. The following is the list:—
Mr. T. W. Ainsworth, twelve coffee cups and saucers anonymous giver; Mandarin, tea-spoons; Staff-Sergeant and Mrs. Andrews, silver bob-bob dishes; Mr. David Au, embroidered fan.

HAVE YOU SIGNED

THE PETITION FOR

A VOICE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

LT. Bonham-Carter, electric reading lamp; Mr. R. W. Barney, blackwood, tea-spoons; Sir William and Lady Brunyate, China jar and blackwood stand; Mr. and Mrs. Bionn, a painting; No. 1 Begg and Cook, St. John's Hall, silver photo frame and silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, pair of Peking cloisonne vases; Mr. and Mrs. Britton, two pairs of carvers and case; Bridgetown to Bride, silver-backed hairbrush, clothes-brush and hair-pin-box; Bride to Bridegroom, silver cigarette case.

Miss Coleman, lace handkerchiefs; Mrs. Cheung Her Tin, Mrs. Cheng Tin Tui, Mrs. Lai Hau Ching, and Mrs. Cheung Sin Fan, eight-day clock; Miss Cree, Swatow tea-cloth; Miss Clark, silver bon-bon dish; Hon. Mr. Chan Siu Ki, pair of silver dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Cavalier, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, silver carriage clock; Mr. and Mrs. U. P. Cheung, silver frame; Mr. and Mrs. Comrie, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cheung, scent bottle; Mr. Chan Siu Ming, silver photo frame; Miss Chan Ying and Miss Ng Sui Ha, handkerchiefs; Mr. James Choy, silver photo frames; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Cheung, silver napkin rings.

Miss Dunk and Miss Beattie, Pakhoi lace for tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. I. Day, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. I. Day, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. I. Day, silver bon-bon dish.

Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone, a cheque; Capt. and Mrs. Fogg, silver napkin rings; Miss Anne Fung, two silver ornaments; Mr. and Mrs. S. Fung, China vase on blackwood stand.

Miss Eleanor Griggs, Chinese embroidery; Miss Grayson, silver cruet; Miss Griffin, Miss Middleton-Smith, and Miss Atkins, crown derby and silver salad bowl and spoons; Miss Graham, Swatow duchess case.

Rev. and Mrs. Hewitt, a cheque; Miss Hazeland, ivory shoe-horn; Mr. and Mrs. Hodges-Jones, a cheque; Miss Hodgson, Swatow tea-cloth; Mrs. Ho Wing Kin and Miss Wong Shit Hing, silver photo frame.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivy, bon-bon dishes; Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Ip, silver frame; Miss Inness, a picture.

Mr. and Mrs. Josselyn, a cheque; Hon. Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Kemp, silver tea-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Knight, silver cruet; Miss Alice Kwok, ivory necklaces; Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Siu Lau, and Miss Victoria Kwok, pair of silver vases; Mr. and Mrs. Kwan Tak Yan, silver frame; Rev. and Mrs. King Lee, pair of silver vases; Dr. and Mrs. Koch, cut-glass dish; Mr. and Mrs. King, case of silver cruet.

Mr. Lee Shui Kit, silver photo frame; Mr. Lee Keng Jin, silver, tooth-pick stands; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leslie, entree dish; Mr. King Hong, porcelain wall vase; Mrs. Li Tiz Ming, jade and pearl brooch; Rev. and Mrs. Lindsay, Peking cloisonne bowl; Mr. Lai Kwai Pui, silver vases; Commander L. H. Lindsay, volume of poems; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lay, Swatow tea-cloth; Miss Li Tsing, silver card-case; Miss Hannah Lee and the Messrs. K.T. K.W. K.F. and K. To Lee, embroidered Swatow tea-clothes; Mr. Loh Chap Lam, silver vases; Mr. Lo Cheuk wuen, pair of silver vases; Mr. J. D. Lloyd, case of silver cruet.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. Martin, a cheque; Mrs. Black, a cheque; Mr. A. E. Martin, silver tea-service; Mrs. Mackenzie, Pakhoi lace; Major and Mrs. O. L. Martin, a cheque; Captain Hasey-Macpherson, Sheffield-plate pepper-cast; Professor and Mrs. Middleton-Smith, Satsuma coffee-set; Mr. N. Treadwell Mackintosh, silver inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Mok Kam Sang, silver rose bowl; Rev. and Mrs. Kirk Macdonald, inlaid Peking bowl and stand; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Mayes, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. McElderry, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. R. L. Moeller, silver bon-bon dish; Dr. and Mrs. Moore, pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Swatow embroidered table napkins; Mr. Mellis, silver toast rack.

Dr. Ng Tin Po, photo frame; Mr. S. Paul, silver cup and saucer; Mr. W. L. Pattenden, two sets of Swatow table linen; Staff of St. Paul's Girls' School, marble-top blackwood table; Students of St. Paul's Girls' School, silver tea-pot and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College Staff, silver rose-bowl; St. Paul's College Students, fish-knives and forks, fish slice and fork, tea-set; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, silver vases and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, China vase and blackwood stand; Messrs. Wong Kam Cheung, Chao Hing Kei, Tso Ding Hau, Tso Chung Yan, Yau Shui Fat, Chan Man Woon, gold and jade brooch; Dr. Pearce, Swatow table linen; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Perkins, silver bon-bon dish; Mrs. Pollock, silver cake dish; Mrs. Quinn and family, silver cup and saucer.

Mrs. A. T. W. Rosser, silver tea-spoons; Mr. E. B. Reed, embroidered Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. George Rainer, pair of silver vases and blackwood stand.

Miss Stewart, table silver, table linen, and Irish lace; Major and Mrs. Orpen, Sanders, cruet; Mrs. James Stewart, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Stanton, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. Martin Shewell, Apostle tea-spoons; Mr. Soo Hoi Man, Chinese vase; Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, blackwood tea-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. N. Lockhart Smith, leather case of thermos flasks; Students of St. Stephen's College, embroidered silk cloth, tea-service, and lacquer tray; Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, silver entree dish; Members of St. Stephen's College Association, silver rose bowl and pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Staple-Smith, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stewart, peridot and diamond pendant on platinum chain; Mr. L. G. Stewart, a cheque; Major P. S. Stewart, a cheque.

Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, a cheque; Miss Troon, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. Tseng, silver vases and bon-bon dishes; Mr. Ting Fan, silver cup; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tso and family, silver rose bowl; Mrs. Herbert To, silver tea-spoons; Messrs. Tam Yum Yek and Tui Kwing Kwong, vase and blackwood stand; Rev. Paul Tso and Messrs. Li Chi Wa and S. L. Tso, ivory card-case; Dr. Gladys Turner, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. Tang Ying Lam, China jar.

Mrs. Casher, visitors' book; Rev. and Mrs. Updell, silver vases.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, leather blotter; The Victoria Home, embroidery and blackwood tray.

Major and Mrs. Wainwright, dessert service; Mr. J. B. Wood and Miss Kember, silver tea-strainer; Rev. H. R. Wells, Dorothy bag; Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Wan and the Misses S. C. and L. C. Wan, silver, toast rack; Dr. and Mrs. C. Y. Wang, ivory photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. Wong O. Kit, silver cup and saucer; Mr. and Mrs. Loek Wei, silver, Chinese tea-cup; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Woo, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Wei Wing Hon, ivory box; Mr. Wong Tse Ting, ivory photo frame; Messrs. Yeung Tso Ki and Im Cheung He, silver toothpick holders and silver salt cellars; Messrs. Yeung Koon Shing and Wai Wing Tse, pair of silver napkin rings; Messrs. W. P. Wei and W. F. Wei, ivory photo frame; Miss Whiting, blue and white grass cloth, table centre, and dycleys; Mrs. Yeung Sui Chuen, Mrs. Li Wai Ching, Mrs. Wong Po Keung, Mrs. Gittens, Mrs. Ma Ying Pui, Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, Mrs. Cheung Chan Fong; Mrs. Li Ting San, Mrs. Chan Sui Ha, Mrs. Poor Lu Tung, Miss Li Pui Kan, Mrs. Fok, Mrs. Wai, Mrs. Tang, Mrs. Ko Lai Ku, Miss Ng Lai Hui, Mrs. F. Fok, Miss Fok, silver cup and silver frames; Messrs. Lam Woo, H. Gittens, Ho Sing Tong, Chau Wai Yau, Li Po Tin, J. M. Wong, Cheng Ching Wa, Mo Tung Chi, Lai Wai Lo, Wong Yee But, Mrs. Lane Tin Sang, Mrs. Pun On Tung, blackwood tea-spoons; Messrs. Yung Loo Lin, Choo Shiu Kin, Hu Tui Kuen, J. W. H. Shih, Ngan Sai Leung, silver cigarette case and amber cigarette holder; Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, Rev. and Mrs. Blanchett, Miss Baker, Miss Barber, Miss Jones, Miss Pitts, Miss Miall, Miss Saunders, Miss Skipton, Miss Smith, Miss Sporr, Miss Troon, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Mr. Allen Mackenzie, Mr. C. Gerken, a cheque; Rev. Tso Sie Fong, Messrs. Tso Sie Leung, Chau Wai Yau, Cheng Ping Hong, Lu Po Lun, Lu Po Hang, Butt Lui Kim, Li Chi Wa, Lo Min Nung, Wai Lan Sang, Wong Hin Wai, Ng Ka Kuen, Lin Chun Wai, Tang Ping Woon, Li Shui Ching, Li Ngai Ching, Li Chung Ching, Wong Yan Ching, Mok Tsin Wai, Yeung Chi Chan, silver, cake dishes.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. Martin, a cheque; Mrs. Black, a cheque; Mr. A. E. Martin, silver tea-service; Mrs. Mackenzie, Pakhoi lace; Major and Mrs. O. L. Martin, a cheque; Captain Hasey-Macpherson, Sheffield-plate pepper-cast; Professor and Mrs. Middleton-Smith, Satsuma coffee-set; Mr. N. Treadwell Mackintosh, silver inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Mok Kam Sang, silver rose bowl; Rev. and Mrs. Kirk Macdonald, inlaid Peking bowl and stand; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Mayes, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. McElderry, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. R. L. Moeller, silver bon-bon dish; Dr. and Mrs. Moore, pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Swatow embroidered table napkins; Mr. Mellis, silver toast rack.

Dr. Ng Tin Po, photo frame; Mr. S. Paul, silver cup and saucer; Mr. W. L. Pattenden, two sets of Swatow table linen; Staff of St. Paul's Girls' School, marble-top blackwood table; Students of St. Paul's Girls' School, silver tea-pot and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College Staff, silver rose-bowl; St. Paul's College Students, fish-knives and forks, fish slice and fork, tea-set; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, silver vases and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, China vase and blackwood stand; Messrs. Wong Kam Cheung, Chao Hing Kei, Tso Ding Hau, Tso Chung Yan, Yau Shui Fat, Chan Man Woon, gold and jade brooch; Dr. Pearce, Swatow table linen; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Perkins, silver bon-bon dish; Mrs. Pollock, silver cake dish; Mrs. Quinn and family, silver cup and saucer.

Mrs. A. T. W. Rosser, silver tea-spoons; Mr. E. B. Reed, embroidered Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. George Rainer, pair of silver vases and blackwood stand.

Miss Stewart, table silver, table linen, and Irish lace; Major and Mrs. Orpen, Sanders, cruet; Mrs. James Stewart, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Stanton, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. Martin Shewell, Apostle tea-spoons; Mr. Soo Hoi Man, Chinese vase; Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, blackwood tea-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. N. Lockhart Smith, leather case of thermos flasks; Students of St. Stephen's College, embroidered silk cloth, tea-service, and lacquer tray; Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, silver entree dish; Members of St. Stephen's College Association, silver rose bowl and pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Staple-Smith, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stewart, peridot and diamond pendant on platinum chain; Mr. L. G. Stewart, a cheque; Major P. S. Stewart, a cheque.

Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, a cheque; Miss Troon, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. Tseng, silver vases and bon-bon dishes; Mr. Ting Fan, silver cup; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tso and family, silver rose bowl; Mrs. Herbert To, silver tea-spoons; Messrs. Tam Yum Yek and Tui Kwing Kwong, vase and blackwood stand; Rev. Paul Tso and Messrs. Li Chi Wa and S. L. Tso, ivory card-case; Dr. Gladys Turner, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. Tang Ying Lam, China jar.

Mrs. Casher, visitors' book; Rev. and Mrs. Updell, silver vases.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, leather blotter; The Victoria Home, embroidery and blackwood tray.

Major and Mrs. Wainwright, dessert service; Mr. J. B. Wood and Miss Kember, silver tea-strainer; Rev. H. R. Wells, Dorothy bag; Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Wan and the Misses S. C. and L. C. Wan, silver, toast rack; Dr. and Mrs. C. Y. Wang, ivory photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. Wong O. Kit, silver cup and saucer; Mr. and Mrs. Loek Wei, silver, Chinese tea-cup; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Woo, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Wei Wing Hon, ivory box; Mr. Wong Tse Ting, ivory photo frame; Messrs. Yeung Tso Ki and Im Cheung He, silver toothpick holders and silver salt cellars; Messrs. Yeung Koon Shing and Wai Wing Tse, pair of silver napkin rings; Messrs. W. P. Wei and W. F. Wei, ivory photo frame; Miss Whiting, blue and white grass cloth, table centre, and dycleys; Mrs. Yeung Sui Chuen, Mrs. Li Wai Ching, Mrs. Wong Po Keung, Mrs. Gittens, Mrs. Ma Ying Pui, Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, Mrs. Cheung Chan Fong; Mrs. Li Ting San, Mrs. Chan Sui Ha, Mrs. Poor Lu Tung, Miss Li Pui Kan, Mrs. Fok, Mrs. Wai, Mrs. Tang, Mrs. Ko Lai Ku, Miss Ng Lai Hui, Mrs. F. Fok, Miss Fok, silver cup and silver frames; Messrs. Lam Woo, H. Gittens, Ho Sing Tong, Chau Wai Yau, Li Po Tin, J. M. Wong, Cheng Ching Wa, Mo Tung Chi, Lai Wai Lo, Wong Yee But, Mrs. Lane Tin Sang, Mrs. Pun On Tung, blackwood tea-spoons; Messrs. Yung Loo Lin, Choo Shiu Kin, Hu Tui Kuen, J. W. H. Shih, Ngan Sai Leung, silver cigarette case and amber cigarette holder; Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, Rev. and Mrs. Blanchett, Miss Baker, Miss Barber, Miss Jones, Miss Pitts, Miss Miall, Miss Saunders, Miss Skipton, Miss Smith, Miss Sporr, Miss Troon, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Mr. Allen Mackenzie, Mr. C. Gerken, a cheque; Rev. Tso Sie Fong, Messrs. Tso Sie Leung, Chau Wai Yau, Cheng Ping Hong, Lu Po Lun, Lu Po Hang, Butt Lui Kim, Li Chi Wa, Lo Min Nung, Wai Lan Sang, Wong Hin Wai, Ng Ka Kuen, Lin Chun Wai, Tang Ping Woon, Li Shui Ching, Li Ngai Ching, Li Chung Ching, Wong Yan Ching, Mok Tsin Wai, Yeung Chi Chan, silver, cake dishes.

Rev. Canon and Mrs. Martin, a cheque; Mrs. Black, a cheque; Mr. A. E. Martin, silver tea-service; Mrs. Mackenzie, Pakhoi lace; Major and Mrs. O. L. Martin, a cheque; Captain Hasey-Macpherson, Sheffield-plate pepper-cast; Professor and Mrs. Middleton-Smith, Satsuma coffee-set; Mr. N. Treadwell Mackintosh, silver inkstand; Mr. and Mrs. Mok Kam Sang, silver rose bowl; Rev. and Mrs. Kirk Macdonald, inlaid Peking bowl and stand; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Maxwell, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. Mayes, silver butter dish; Mr. and Mrs. McElderry, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. R. L. Moeller, silver bon-bon dish; Dr. and Mrs. Moore, pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson, Swatow embroidered table napkins; Mr. Mellis, silver toast rack.

Dr. Ng Tin Po, photo frame; Mr. S. Paul, silver cup and saucer; Mr. W. L. Pattenden, two sets of Swatow table linen; Staff of St. Paul's Girls' School, marble-top blackwood table; Students of St. Paul's Girls' School, silver tea-pot and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College Staff, silver rose-bowl; St. Paul's College Students, fish-knives and forks, fish slice and fork, tea-set; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, silver vases and tea-spoons; St. Paul's College, Class 2a, China vase and blackwood stand; Messrs. Wong Kam Cheung, Chao Hing Kei, Tso Ding Hau, Tso Chung Yan, Yau Shui Fat, Chan Man Woon, gold and jade brooch; Dr. Pearce, Swatow table linen; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Perkins, silver bon-bon dish; Mrs. Pollock, silver cake dish; Mrs. Quinn and family, silver cup and saucer.

Mrs. A. T. W. Rosser, silver tea-spoons; Mr. E. B. Reed, embroidered Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. and Mrs. George Rainer, pair of silver vases and blackwood stand.

Miss Stewart, table silver, table linen, and Irish lace; Major and Mrs. Orpen, Sanders, cruet; Mrs. James Stewart, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Stanton, a cheque; Rev. and Mrs. Martin Shewell, Apostle tea-spoons; Mr. Soo Hoi Man, Chinese vase; Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn, blackwood tea-spoons; Mr. and Mrs. N. Lockhart Smith, leather case of thermos flasks; Students of St. Stephen's College, embroidered silk cloth, tea-service, and lacquer tray; Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, silver entree dish; Members of St. Stephen's College Association, silver rose bowl and pair of silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Staple-Smith, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stewart, peridot and diamond pendant on platinum chain; Mr. L. G. Stewart, a cheque; Major P. S. Stewart, a cheque.

Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor, a cheque; Miss Troon, Swatow tea-cloth; Mr. Tseng, silver vases and bon-bon dishes; Mr. Ting Fan, silver cup; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Tso and family, silver rose bowl; Mrs. Herbert To, silver tea-spoons; Messrs. Tam Yum Yek and Tui Kwing Kwong, vase and blackwood stand; Rev. Paul Tso and Messrs. Li Chi Wa and S. L. Tso, ivory card-case; Dr. Gladys Turner, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. Tang Ying Lam, China jar.

Mrs. Casher, visitors' book; Rev. and Mrs. Updell, silver vases.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, leather blotter; The Victoria Home, embroidery and blackwood tray.

Major and Mrs. Wainwright, dessert service; Mr. J. B. Wood and Miss Kember, silver tea-strainer; Rev. H. R. Wells, Dorothy bag; Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Wan and the Misses S. C. and L. C. Wan, silver, toast rack; Dr. and Mrs. C. Y. Wang, ivory photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. Wong O. Kit, silver cup and saucer; Mr. and Mrs. Loek Wei, silver, Chinese tea-cup; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Woo, silver bon-bon dish; Mr. and Mrs. Wei Wing Hon, ivory box; Mr. Wong Tse Ting, ivory photo frame; Messrs. Yeung Tso Ki and Im Cheung He, silver toothpick holders and silver salt cellars; Messrs. Yeung Koon Shing and Wai Wing Tse, pair of silver napkin rings; Messrs. W. P. Wei and W. F. Wei, ivory photo frame; Miss Whiting, blue and white grass cloth, table centre, and dycleys; Mrs. Yeung Sui Chuen, Mrs. Li Wai Ching, Mrs. Wong Po Keung, Mrs. Gittens, Mrs. Ma Ying Pui, Mrs. Ma Wing Chan, Mrs. Cheung Chan Fong; Mrs. Li Ting San, Mrs. Chan Sui Ha, Mrs. Poor Lu Tung, Miss Li Pui Kan, Mrs. Fok, Mrs. Wai, Mrs. Tang, Mrs. Ko Lai Ku, Miss Ng Lai Hui, Mrs. F. Fok, Miss Fok, silver cup and silver frames; Messrs. Lam Woo, H. Gittens, Ho Sing Tong, Chau Wai Yau, Li Po Tin, J. M. Wong, Cheng Ching Wa, Mo Tung Chi, Lai Wai Lo, Wong Yee But, Mrs. Lane Tin Sang, Mrs. Pun On Tung, blackwood tea-spoons; Messrs. Yung Loo Lin, Choo Shiu Kin, Hu Tui Kuen, J. W. H. Shih, Ngan Sai Leung, silver cigarette case and amber cigarette holder; Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, Rev. and Mrs. Blanchett, Miss Baker, Miss Barber, Miss Jones, Miss Pitts, Miss Miall, Miss Saunders, Miss Skipton, Miss Smith, Miss Sporr, Miss Troon, Rev. and Mrs. P. Jenkins, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rogers, Mr. Allen Mackenzie, Mr. C. Gerken, a cheque; Rev. Tso Sie Fong, Messrs. Tso Sie Leung, Chau Wai Yau, Cheng Ping Hong, Lu Po Lun, Lu Po Hang, Butt Lui Kim, Li Chi Wa, Lo Min Nung, Wai Lan Sang, Wong Hin Wai, Ng Ka Kuen, Lin Chun Wai, Tang Ping Woon, Li Shui Ching, Li Ngai Ching, Li Chung Ching, Wong Yan Ching, Mok Tsin Wai, Yeung Chi Chan, silver, cake dishes.

DISMISSAL WITHOUT NOTICE.
A GREAT DEAL OF JUSTIFICATION
REQUIRED.

An action was brought in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday afternoon, by Antonio Manuel Sequeira, of 3, Wood Road, Hongkong, against the Meteor Garage, 63, Des Voeux Road, for \$100, being three months' salary in lieu of notice, for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada represented the plaintiff and Mr. Leo d'Almada the company.

The plaintiff's case was that he was employed as a clerk at the garage from 6 o'clock until midnight every night. He received in May a letter of dismissal which gave no reason. He saw Mr. Silva-Netto, the proprietor, who told him that the dismissal was in consequence of money for car hire not being accounted for.

The defence now said that the reason for dismissal was constant absence from duty; they were prepared to prove five absences in May.

As to the question of car hire money, it appeared that a customer who dismissed the driver at the Star Ferry, and not at the garage, paid the man short, and the Judge remarked that the plaintiff could not be held responsible for that.

The defence decided to abandon all other suggestions against the plaintiff except that he had been absent from duty.

The plaintiff said he had to be away for meals, but he added that the manager had told him he had "better not go out for meals."

The manager, Mr. F. P. Ritchie, and the proprietor, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, gave evidence. They said they frequently called or telephoned only to be informed that the plaintiff was out. They admitted that a nephew of Mr. Ritchie's now held the plaintiff's position.

The Judge pointed out to Mr. Leo d'Almada that he had to prove a good deal of misconduct before he could justify instant dismissal. It had been admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to go out for his meals, and once that was admitted he thought the defendant's case was very hard to prove. It was admitted that the plaintiff had given good service up to his last month with the firm and the Judge said he was not satisfied that the plaintiff was deliberately neglecting his work during May. He could not find that plaintiff's course of conduct justified dismissal without notice.

Mr. Leo d'Almada then submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to three months' salary but only one month.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada said that was the custom of the Colony and also the law. The plaintiff was not a menial servant. He had gone "periods of reasonable notice" for clerks and superior positions as three months.

The Judge: Do you mean to say he could not have been dismissed without three months' notice?

Mr. F. X. d'Almada: No; one month for dismissal, but for wrongful dismissal three months. It is the custom of the Colony.

Mr. Leo d'Almada: I have never heard of it.

The Judge thought that one month's salary would be sufficient and gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$50 and costs.

STONE INSTEAD OF BRICK.
A PROSECUTION BY THE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

A Chinese was summoned before Mr. Lindell, yesterday for having committed a breach of the plans approved by the Building Authorities in connection with a house in course of construction.

Mr. Vergette, an officer of the Public Works Department, said that the plans provided for walls of bricks, but, instead, stone was used.

The Magistrate enquired if there were any drawbacks in employing stone. Mr. Vergette said that stone work was very poor in Hongkong because the stone was not squared as a rule. The builders relied on small pieces of stone "propped up underneath to make a job of it."

Mr. J. C. Clark, Architect, said that the fault was really his. He knew that stone was going to be used instead of brick, and had meant to inform the Building Authority, but forgot all about it owing to pressure of work. In his opinion there was no offence as they were entitled to use stone as long as they were not allowed to use stone in a way which was dangerous. He was informed that the stone was properly squared, but he had not seen it.

The Magistrate said that apparently the architect wished to assume responsibility.

Mr. Vergette said that the owner of the house was the person summoned.

The Magistrate: After all, the owner is rather in the hands of the architect in a matter of this kind. A nominal fine of \$10 will meet the case.

It should carry an additional dollar stamp. His Honour disposed of the point by quoting the Ordinance which set out that any document liable to stamp duty under note that one article of the schedule should be charged under that article which imposed the highest duty. In this instance, the Judge pointed out, both articles carried the same amount of duty—one dollar—therefore a dollar stamp was sufficient.

The defence was that the guarantor was not liable until the due date of the note and could not be called upon to pay anything until the document expired several years hence.

Mr. F. E. Nash, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued that the guarantor had guaranteed the payment of instalments of the note but His Honour held that the plaintiff had not made out her case. "The guarantor," said His Honour, in giving judgment for the defendant with costs, "has undertaken to be responsible for the repayment of any capital, repayment of which is due under the note. The capital becomes absolutely due on the final date."

The Magistrate said that the owner of the house was the person summoned.

The Magistrate: After all, the owner is rather in the hands of the architect in a matter of this kind. A nominal fine of \$10 will meet the case.

It should carry an additional dollar stamp. His Honour disposed of the point by quoting the Ordinance which set out that any document liable to stamp duty under note that one article of the schedule should be charged under that article which imposed the highest duty. In this instance, the Judge pointed out, both articles carried the same amount of duty—one dollar—therefore a dollar stamp was sufficient.

The defence was that the guarantor was not liable until the due date of the note and could not be called upon to pay anything until the document expired several years hence.

Mr. F. E. Nash, who appeared for the plaintiff, argued that the guarantor had guaranteed the payment of instalments of the note but His Honour held that the plaintiff had not made out her case. "The guarantor," said His Honour, in giving judgment for the defendant with costs, "has undertaken to be responsible for the repayment of any capital, repayment of which is due under the note. The capital becomes absolutely due on the final date."

THE ESCAPE AT THE
PEAK NAVAL ME-S.
OBTAINING BEER BY FALSE
PRETENCES.

George Williams, an unemployed Customs officer, and Gilbert Little Hood, a ship's engineer, who were charged at the Magistracy on Monday, with the theft from the Naval Officers' Sanatorium, on Sunday, of a gramophone and eight records, the property of Lieut. Franks, R.N., were before Mr. Lindell again, yesterday. The first charge had been dismissed, the Magistrate being satisfied that the men, who were found playing the gramophone in the King Edward Hotel bar, had no intent to steal, but had only indulged in a drunken freak. They were now charged in respect of another part of their proceedings, viz., obtaining eight bottles of beer from the officers' mess at the Naval Sanatorium on the Peak with intent to defraud; "that is to say," added the Magistrate, in reading the charge, "you had no intention of paying for it. What do you say?"

The defendants made no reply. The question was repeated to them individually and the first man replied, "Nothing," and the second said, "I don't think I intended to take the beer. We did not know we were pretty well 'oiled' before we went up there."

The Magistrate: You can hardly expect me to believe you did not know you were drinking the beer.

Hood said he must have had a good deal; he still felt the effects of it.

Lieut. Charles Leroy, master-at-arms of H.M.S. Carleton, said neither of the defendants were members of the ship's company. He had seen them before in the Naval Canteen but they were not naval men. He was positive they were never members of the Carleton crew.

In reply to the Magistrate, the defendants said they admitted they were not members of the Carleton. Hood added, "I am a merchant's service officer."

The Chinese "boy" at the officer's quarters at the Peak Naval Sanatorium said the defendants came to the place on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock and said, "Officers of the Carleton." They ordered beer.

The Magistrate: Did you believe they were officers?

Witness: Yes, I took their word for it. He added that they stayed about an hour and had eight bottles. They did not pay, but signed three cheques. The first defendant (Williams) signed two, in the name of "George Jones," the second defendant (Hood) signed one in the name "R. Hood." In the witness's opinion, Williams was sober and Hood intoxicated.

Asked if they had anything to say, Hood again acted as spokesman and said they were not aware of the facts. He also said he was "in Jardine's" and had just come out of hospital. He admitted that there was no excuse for his conduct.

The Magistrate fined Williams \$30 or three weeks' imprisonment, and Hood \$20 or ten days, as he did sign his own name.

STOWAWAYS ON THE
"EURALYUS."

A SYNDICATE TO SNUGGLE MEN TO SINGAPORE.

On behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Co., three Chinese were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having attempted to stowaway on the s.s. Euralyus, from Hongkong to Singapore. Mr. C. G. N. Pinson, solicitor, said the vessel had already left the wharf, on Monday, when as the result of information received the Captain had to anchor in mid stream and signal for the police, who after an hour's search found the defendants hiding in a coal bunker. He asked for a severe penalty as stowaways were continuously giving ships a lot of trouble. It was not always that they were found at the port of embarkation, but at their destination. Had the defendants been discovered at Singapore, it would have been necessary to bring them back to Hongkong as the Company's expense. Besides, the defendants had caused much trouble by detaining the ship for one hour. Inspector Spear, said in reply to the Magistrate that this was the second time since he had been in the Water Police that stowaways had been caught before a ship had left port. He thought that there was a syndicate for smuggling of men into Singapore. The Magistrate sentenced the defendants to one month's hard labour each.

SHANGHAI CHILD MURDERED.
CHARGE AGAINST JAPANESE
AMAH.

A recent London telegram states that the inquest on the baby daughter of Dr. N. Hay Bolton of Shanghai, who was found drowned in a stream at Chipping Norton, has resulted in a verdict of "wilful murder" against the Japanese nurse, Otaki Sakabi, who was found hiding in a field near where the child's body was found. The child's grandmother, who was in Shanghai when the nurse was engaged, said she was quite satisfactory although rather excitable. The child was very fond of the nurse, she said.

TRAGEDY IN JAPAN.
YOUNG FOREIGNER KILLED.

Mr. Ronald Hill, the young son of Mr. F. N. Hill, Secretary of the British Association of Japan, was stabbed and killed by a burglar at Yokohama in the early hours of July 6th. Young Mr. Hill, who recently returned from school in England, attempted to seize the intruder, who stabbed him and then made good his escape. The victim succumbed immediately.

Bedsteads of
Quality and Design.

We

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 23 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1921, at rate of 2/7 per dollar. The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th August, 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. The REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY, the 8th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1164]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July, 1921 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1165]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. The General Managers. Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1166]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWELVE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1167]

THE BRITISH LEGION.

(Hongkong & China Branch). THE Committee of the BRITISH LEGION would be grateful if firms having VACANCIES on their staff would notify the Hon. Secretary (Mr. E. K. HOLMES, Local Office, Courts of Justice) to that effect stating their requirements, and thus possibly assist unemployed Ex Service men to obtain work. [1167]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown). Apply to—LEE HYSAN & CO., 202, Queen's Road C. [1168]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai. For particulars apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1168]

FOR SALE

MARINE LOT with GODOWN thereon at Sam Shui Po. Government New Main Road from Kowloon City to Sam Shui Po. Terminates alongside property. For full particulars apply to—Box No. 1151, Care of Daily Press Office. [1161]

PURE LOTUS HONEY. A tried and infallible remedy for all Eye-Diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife, no harm, no pain. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 3 per dram. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta, India, (JL). [1164]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. FOR the use of all Men & the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Daywing." [1168]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 8143 in this Company standing in the names of RHODRICK MCNEILL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921. [1087]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons. H.E. TAN GOVERNOR, SM. R. E. STUBBS K.C.M.G., AND LADY STUBBS. President, Mr. JUSTICE GOWRIE. Hon. Treasurer, J. H. BAXBY. Hon. Secretary, R. L. FROST. THE objects of the Society are—

1. The education of the people by propaganda etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of Dumb Animals.
2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.
3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.
4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the Colony.

The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless Dumb Animals.

Those desirous of becoming Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is 3s for adults and 2s for Children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. [1165]

S.S. LYSER

FOR SALE.

By PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm). Length between perpendiculars ... 233 ft 9 in. Breadth overall ... 33 " 4 " Depth ... 20 " 8 " Draught loaded ... 18 " 0 " Net tonnage ... 1831 Gross tonnage ... 1778 Dead weight ... 2200 tons. Capacity of bunkers ... 700 tons. Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO., Hain Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November 1920. Triple expansion steam engine 1000 I.H.P. built by Shanghai Dock, 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs. Electric light. Steam steering gear. 6 cargo hoists. Capacity of the hold ... 55,000 cubic feet. Accommodation for 8 first-class passengers. Shelter deck for deck passengers. Certificate of classification Bureau.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishment BROSSARD MOPIN, (Incorporated in Tientsin), Singapore. Messrs. E. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. [1147]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. THURSDAYS—VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. SATURDAYS—EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are giving away free

LAST YEAR SEEDS

to make room for

NEW SEASON SEEDS

expected shortly.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG. P.O. Box 620. [1168]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENLUCE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1153]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TEIRESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st Aug., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, July 10th, 1921. [1169]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"KALYAN"

Arrived Hongkong, on July 11th, 1921. FROM ANWERP, LONDON, MARSEILLE, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, July 11th, 1921. [1170]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHANE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [1171]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Just received ex a.s. "GLENLUCE" direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

PILLES ... 80 cents per lb. HADDUCKS ... 70 " " KIPPERS ... 60 " " RED HERRINGS ... 30 " "

CHEESE

GRUYERE ... \$1.20 per lb. GOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 " " EDAM ... \$1.50 " " Full.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD. [1171]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat

Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50 cts. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH, 1921.

MOSCOW'S OVERTURES TO PEKING.

It is interesting to observe the efforts which are being constantly made by the Soviet Government at Moscow, as well as by the Government of the Far Eastern Republic at China, to enter into official intercourse with China on terms of closest friendship. The tactics of the Moscow Government have recently changed, but the objects doubtless remain as they were defined in the earlier communications to China. Up to the present the Soviet overtures have met with no response from China, but a very indignant effort is now being made apparently to get on the right side of China by a suggestion of co-operation in the campaign against Baron UNZEN, the leader of the White Bands who are in occupation of Mongolia. China has planned—she can hardly be said to have organised—an expedition to expel the invaders. Soviet Russia, and also the Far Eastern Republic, are intimately interested in the expulsion of UNZEN who is making Mongolia a base for operations against both. The Moscow Government is consequently seeking consent from both China and the China Government to move troops through their territories for the purpose of attacking UNZEN, on the ground that he is a danger common to them all. Neither the Far Eastern Republic nor China, however, is prepared to acquiesce. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republic has recently addressed to the Chinese Government another Note in which the wish to be on friendly relations with the Chinese Republic is reaffirmed. The continuation of full respect for the rights of China is declared to be one of the principles of the

foreign policy of the Soviet Government, but the Note goes on to point out that the attacks of UNZEN's White Guard bands on the armies of Soviet Russia and of the Far Eastern Republic have developed into extensive military operations and forced Russian troops to cross the frontier of Mongolia. The Note pleads for a recognition of the fact that the opposition to UNZEN is in the interests of China, and promises to withdraw the Soviet troops from Mongolia when the object of their operations—the expulsion of UNZEN's White Guard bands—has been achieved. While invading Mongolian territory, "the Russian Government confirms its friendly relations with its neighbour China." It is a point of view well calculated to appeal to the Chinese Government at the present time—for the Soviet Government, we may be sure, is well posted in regard to the improbability of any early start being made with China's much-advertised military campaign against UNZEN's forces in Mongolia. The Commander-in-Chief is still at Mukden awaiting the necessary funds for the Expedition, and the Chinese Government would probably be only too glad if the Russian Red Army would do the job for them and immediately put the territory again under China's Government! If any reply has been made yet by China to the Russian Note, it has not been made available by either side for publication. China must either acquiesce in the invasion of Mongolia by the Red Army or she must hurry up her own forces to undertake a task which Russia and China in common desire to see achieved with as little delay as possible. It is probably recognised by the Chinese Government that any official co-operation with Russia in this matter would be likely to prove the thin end of the wedge for securing that wider union of interests which the Soviet Government, for the past four years or more, has been persistently seeking to achieve. Happily, however, the appalling experiences of Russia, during the past four years have no more attraction for the Chinese than for any other race in the wide world, and China, we believe, will wait in the company of the rest of the family of nations until some form of practical government has been well established in Russia before entering into official relations with her great neighbour whose borders march with her own for so many hundreds of miles. The success with which China has resisted Russian blandishments and the insidious Russian propaganda which has been steadily pursued for four years or more certainly entitles her Government and people to the respect, not to say the gratitude, of the rest of the world.

Mr. Wylls Peck has been appointed substantive Chinese Secretary to the American Legation at Peking.

Mr. E. J. Grist accompanied by his son Mr. P. Grist left by the *Nashimaru* for British Columbia. Mr. J. H. MacGuigan was also a passenger.

Mr. Norman Kent, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, with Mrs. Kent (well-known in Hongkong), is proceeding to Labuan on transfer in the near future.

To-morrow, the 14th of July, on the occasion of the French National holiday, the Consul-General for France will be at home at his residence, 13 Peak Road, from 12 to 1 p.m.—ADVT

A shopkeeper carrying on business at No. 6, Lyndhurst Terrace, has reported to the police that on Monday he entrusted a *foki* with \$1,148.53 to pay a bill at Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. The bill had not been paid, and the *foki* has absconded with the money.

Dr. T. W. Pearce sails on the *Empress of Japan*, this morning, for his first holiday for eleven years, the last three having been spent as Warden of Morrison Hall. Mr. J. L. McPherson will act as Warden during his absence. Dr. Pearce will spend his holiday in Vancouver.

Sir William and Lady Brunyate will leave the Colony to-morrow, southward bound. Sir William Brunyate, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, is going on an educational mission to the Straits, Singapore and Penang (where a conference of heads of schools will be held). Sir William will also visit Batavia and Samarang. As his absence coincides with the Long Vacation no acting vice-Chancellor has been appointed.

The Rev. Mr. Stevens who has been held captive in the province of Shensi for three months past is now permitted to reside in his own missionary compound at Fenghsiang, and is reported to be in good health. Negotiations for his release are proceeding with fair prospect of success.

An Ichang report says that a sampan, containing Mr. Hooker of the American Bible Society at Chengtu and his family and Mr. Squire of the China Inland Mission at Ichang, proceeding to the steamer, was accidentally upset yesterday. Mr. Hooker is missing but the others were all saved.

Several dividend announcements are included in to-day's advertisements. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation declare an interim dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of income tax; the Hongkong Land Investment Co. declare a dividend of 24 per share; the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., an interim dividend of 4; and the West Point Building Co. an interim dividend of 212 per share.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued at Singapore last week, states that for a period of 12 months from July 1st, 1921, no person, company, corporation or partnership shall, either on his or its own behalf or on behalf of any other person, company, corporation or partnership of whatever nationality, export to China or any concession, settlement, or leased territory in China any arms, guns or explosives of any description, exclusive of sporting weapons and ammunition therefor.

A Chinese youth who was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having snatched a silver watch and chain with a penknife attached, from a Japanese on Praya East, said that another youth watched the property and passed it to him. Inspector Blackman spoke of a long chase through J-moy Street and Queen's Road East before the accused was caught in Taiwong Street. He dropped the watch when accosted by an Indian constable. In passing sentence of three months' hard labour, the Magistrate (Mr. Orme) told the accused that it was just as unlawful to receive stolen property and run away with it, as to do the snatching himself.

Frederick Dreininghoff, a native of Strassbourg, was charged before Mr. Lindell with being a vagrant. The police said that the accused was a stow-away from Genoa, and had just completed 14 days' hard labour for that offence. His only effects were a shirt and a pair of trousers. When the question of the accused's nationality was raised, the police said that it was not known whether he was a German or a Frenchman. The Magistrate remarked that his name sounded like Russian. The defendant: My father is German, and my mother French; so I am not French and not German. The police said that the accused, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, was a German before the war. He would be sent back to Europe on the 30th. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be confined in the House of Detention in the meantime.

After a lapse of several years Penang Hills Railway is now on the road to completion and the Acting Resident Engineer, Mr. Humby, optimistically hopes that notwithstanding world-wide trade depression and acute labour troubles at home, the railway will be open to the public in the early part of next year. It is obvious (says the *Penang Gazette*) that the railway will have the effect of opening up and developing Penang Hills. Already ground has been bought for building purposes and before long Penang Hills will become a health resort of considerable pretensions. Hitherto many people have fought shy of living so far up, because of the difficulties involved in reaching the summit or even any part of the various hills. The railway will wipe all these away. The time taken from the foot of the hill to the top will occupy about twenty-five minutes, while from any part of Penang, less than an hour will suffice to enable tired and heat-worn workers to exchange the humid sticky atmosphere of the coast for a climate almost European in its coolness and bracing qualities.

CIGARETTES CONSIGNED AS JOSS STICKS.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF SHIPPING COMPANY.

Mr. Orme gave his decision yesterday in the case, fully reported in the *Daily Press*, in which the Superintendent of Imports and Exports summoned the Yuet On Steamship Company for not disclosing the importation of cigarettes, on the a.s. *Chuen Chow*. The defence was that the cargo was consigned as joss sticks and the packages looked as though they contained joss sticks so that the shipping company had no reason to think that smuggling was going on.

The Magistrate said that in the absence of any statute in the Colony covering the point at issue, he had had to look up the English law on the subject. The English law did require that before a conviction could be registered against any person or company for a breach of the law there should be good or reasonable cause of belief that such person was concerned and privy to the illegal act alleged to have been committed. As far as he could gather, the general tendency of the law at home was to protect masters of ships, or companies, unless they (or the person specified in the charge) could be proved to be, himself or themselves, privy to any illegal act. In this case, he could not say that the compradore, who had represented the Company, satisfied him in any way. Still, so far as he could read the law and the precedents at home, there was no evidence before him on which he could reasonably convict him for importing cigarettes. The defendant would therefore be discharged.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE: ITS PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS. FIGHTING IN BELFAST: ON THE EVE OF TRUCE. INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING: HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LATEST CABLES. [THROUGH AGENCY'S AGENCY.] INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHT. HEAVY BRITISH CASUALTIES.

SIMLA, July 12th.
A communication states that a line of fighting party was fired on at Palovina on June 20th. A company of the Punjab, with Lewis guns and an armoured car, was sent in pursuit from Jandola, but was held up, and the British were forced to retire. The retirement was carried out in an orderly manner, whereupon the enemy now strongly reinforced charged, but was driven back by grenades. The troops eventually reached Jandola, but owing to the close nature of the heavy fighting our casualties were heavy, including Lieut. Colonel Sherlock, Captain Schneider and fifteen Indians of other ranks killed. One British officer and two Indians were wounded.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS. GERMAN PROSECUTOR'S CHARGE AGAINST GERMAN OFFICERS.

LEIPZIG, July 12th.
The trial of submarine Lieutenants Dittmar and Boldt has begun on charges of murder and of firing at life-boats containing survivors from the hospital ship *Llandovery Castle*. The case differs from the previous trials in that the proceedings have been taken at the instance of the German Prosecutor.
The British Government only demanded the trial of submarine Commander Fatzia, who has fled, it is believed, to Danzig.
The German Prosecutor, after examining British evidence, ordered the arrest of Dittmar and Boldt. Thirteen British and 32 German witnesses will be summoned, including Admiral von Trotha. The British Mission, headed by the Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, is attending the proceedings.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES. M. BRIAND'S DECLARATION.

PARIS, July 12th.
Speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, on foreign policy, M. Briand declared that there will be no question of dispensing with the sanctions, until the Treaty has been integrally fulfilled.

SILESIAN TROUBLE.

PLAGUE OF ROVING BANDS.
LONDON, July 12th.
A message from Warsaw says that unrest in Upper Silesia continues, owing to roving bands terrorizing many districts.

THE NEAR EAST.

ATHENS REPORTS GREAT VICTORIES.

ATHENS, July 12th.
A message from Smyrna states that the Greeks have opened an offensive and, advancing rapidly, have occupied Hassan Pasha, Agros and Yenikoi. The National Bank of Greece has lent the Government 150 million drachmas.
A message from Constantinople says that the Greeks advanced in the direction of Ismidt. The inhabitants of the town, aided by regular troops, ambushed and surrounded the Greeks, who lost 400 men, killed and wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.

KEMALIST CONDITIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

LONDON, July 11th.
The British representative at Constantinople has informed Mustafa Kemal that, in view of the most absurd conditions laid down by the Nationalists, it is impossible for General Harding to proceed further in regard to the suggested meeting with Mustafa.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED KINGDOM.

FURTHER DECLINE.

LONDON, July 11th.
Lloyd's Shipbuilding Returns for the three months ended June 30th state that the 3,530,000 tons under construction in the United Kingdom, is 200,000 tons below the previous quarter, but 1,179,000 tons, representing tonnage on which work was suspended owing to the demand for tonnage and to the joiners and coal strikes, must be deducted to enable a comparison with the figures in normal times. Only 69,000 tons were commenced, representing less than 2 per cent. of the tonnage in hand at the beginning of the quarter. This is most significant, indicating an unfavourable outlook in the near future. The total merchant tonnage building abroad was 2,069,000 tons. This figure is not subject to reduction on account of suspended or delayed work.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC. MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT. PRESIDENT HARDING'S INITIATIVE.

LONDON, July 11th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George confirmed his explanation as to why the Anglo-Japanese Treaty had remained in force. He said that both parties desired the agreement to be brought into complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations. The whole British Empire welcomed with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. (Cheers.) The world had been looking for such a lead. He was confident that the House would esteem it an act of far-seeing statesmanship and wholeheartedly wish it success. No effort would be lacking to make it so on the part of the Empire, which fully shared the liberal and progressive spirit inspiring it.

The Premier recalled his statement in the House of Commons, on July 7th, in which connection he mentioned that the conversations Lord Curzon had with representatives of the United States, Japan and China were the result of discussions in the Imperial Cabinet. He was very glad to say that the views of the United States Government, which were received yesterday, were extremely satisfactory.

CHINA'S REPLY.
The Chinese Government had also replied favourably. A formal reply had not yet been received from Japan, but there was good reason to hope that it would be to the same sense. The discussion in the Imperial Cabinet dealt on broad lines with the Imperial policy in the Pacific and Far East, specially regarding the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the future of China, and the bearing of both questions on Anglo-American relations. The deliberations were guided by three main considerations:—Firstly, that Japan was an old and proved ally. The agreement, now of twenty years' standing, had greatly benefited not only Great Britain but Japan. (Part of cable missing.) Thirdly, the United States people were closest to the British in aims and ideals, with whom it was for the British not only a desire and interest, but a deeply rooted instinct to consult and co-operate. (Cheers.)

The Imperial Cabinet was unanimous on these considerations and the object of the discussions was to find a method of combining all these three factors in a policy that would remove the danger of heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific with all the evils thereby entailed and to ensure the development of all legitimate national interests in the Far East.

Dealing with the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the Premier stated that the League of Nations had been notified that, wherever the Covenant and Agreement conflicted, the terms of the Covenant should prevail. (A copy of the notification has been published and this shows that the document was signed by Baron Hayashi and Lord Curzon and addressed to the League on July 7th.) The broader discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific policy, to which the Imperial Cabinet then turned, showed a general agreement on the main lines of the course which the Imperial Cabinet desired to pursue. They were all convinced that the peace and well-being of the world depended on friendly Anglo-American co-operation more than on any other single factor. They also desired to maintain a close Anglo-Japanese friendship and co-operation. The greatest merit of that valuable friendship was that it harmonised with the influences and activities of two of the greatest Asiatic powers, thus constituting an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and the peace of the East.

BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPION.

HERMAN DEFEAT HIGGINS.

LONDON, July 12th.
At Holland Park Hall last evening, in a twenty-round contest, Pete Herman, of America, ex-champion of the world in the bantam-weight class, knocked out Jim Higgins, the British champion, in the eleventh round. The fight was arranged as the bantam-weight, but Herman was three-quarters of a pound over-weight, and paid a sum of money as forfeit to Higgins.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 11th.
At Glasgow, before five thousand people in dull weather, the Australians, playing against the West of Scotland, made 540. Ryder scored 129 by stylish and graceful cricket, his innings containing 14 fours. The wicket was in good condition and fast.
The West of Scotland made 227 (Stevenson 50, Carr 40, John Gunn 43). Mailey took 4 wickets for 108, and Ryder two for 10.
Following on, the home team scored 77 for 3.
The match was drawn.

OPINION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 11th.
General satisfaction is felt here at President Harding's proposal for a conference at Washington. The President's Note was received by the American Embassy yesterday, and was sent to Colonel Harvey, who was in the country, and who then proceeded to Chequers and saw the Premier.

The Cabinet considered the matter this morning, and the Imperial Conference considered it in the afternoon. Great activity prevailed at the Foreign Office. Lord Curzon interviewed Colonel Harvey and Baron Hayashi before the Cabinet meeting. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wellington Koo arrived at the Foreign Office.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE CONSULTED.

PARIS, July 11th.
The American Charge d'Affaires visited the Foreign Office, it is said, in order to ascertain the attitude of the French Government towards President Harding's invitation.

PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.
It is not anticipated that a conference to discuss President Harding's proposal will be arranged immediately, as the most delicate preliminary ground must be covered diplomatically in order to avoid the risk of ultimate disagreement. It is understood that the plans so far discussed by which disarmament may be effected are based on the findings reached at the Hague Conference before the war. The British idea rather favours control over personnel than limitation of building, or a system of equivalent budgets, but all these points are liable to modification. In the course of the soundings already taken, it appears that one of the chief reasons why Great Britain was anxious for the United States to take the initiative in calling the conference was the greater likelihood that the Senate would ratify any resultant treaty than if the proposal came from abroad.

It is understood that the Government regards the inclusion of the discussion of the Far Eastern problems as a vitally important preliminary to any disarmament plans. A settlement of the Yapon question before the aforementioned discussion appears probable.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO ATTEND CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 12th.
It is authoritatively declared that Mr. Lloyd George will go to Washington to attend the disarmament conference, which is expected to be held in the autumn. However, some Dominion Premiers favour a preliminary conference before the Dominion Ministers depart to discuss the Pacific question, particularly because it is felt that this would pave the way to the disarmament conference at Washington. Consequently this may fit in with President Harding's ideas.

The official representatives of Japan in London warmly approved President Harding's initiative and, subsequently, welcomed the invitation given to China.

Mr. Hughes, Premier of Australia, declared the conference joyously, and believed that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a form acceptable to all concerned was now on a fair way to realisation, and if all desire disarmament it must come.

Mr. Moighlen (Canada) and Mr. Massey (New Zealand) expressed similar sentiments.

WHEN FRANCE WILL DISARM.

PARIS, July 12th.
Le Matin announces that M. Briand will personally attend the Washington Conference.

The journal says that France will not hesitate to associate herself with every effort to put an end to the ruinous competition in naval construction, but France will only be able to disarm militarily if it is possible effectively to control Germany and Russia.

FRANCE ACCEPTS INVITATION.

PARIS, July 12th.
The Government has accepted President Harding's invitation to a disarmament conference.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

REPORTED PROMISE OF EFFICIENT REORGANISATION.
PARIS, July 11th (delayed).
The Banque Industrielle de Chine affairs are taking quite a favourable turn. According to the *Echo de Paris*, M. Briand, in private conversation with the deputy, M. de Cessolhan, stated that the bank is to be reorganized under new and exceptionally capable management. Depositors shall lose nothing. —Hares.

EARLIER CABLES.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

DOMINIONS WANT SPEEDING-UP.
LONDON, July 11th.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions in regard to the Imperial wireless chain, concerning which Mr. Hurd asked whether any Dominion Government was to be associated with the scheme under State ownership, Mr. Lloyd George said he could not make a statement pending the decision of the Imperial conference.

Mr. Hurd asked whether the Overseas Premiers were considerably dissatisfied with the slowness of the progress of British State enterprise, as compared with other countries, which were not so dependent upon State enterprise.

The Premier replied that he thought they would like to see a speeding-up.

CARPENTER IN THE RING.

FRESH CHALLENGE.

NEW YORK, July 11th.
Carpenter has signed a contract to defend his title of the world's light heavy-weight champion in October. Tex Rickard will select his opponent.

THE STRAITS CURRENCY ACCOUNTS. AN INTERESTING OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Speaking in the Legislative Council at Singapore last week on a motion to vote about half a million dollars "to make good the difference as shown by the Audit of the Currency Commissioners' accounts of April 30th, 1920, between the market value of the Securities forming the investment portion of the Note Guarantee Fund and the amount of coin taken from that Fund for investment," the Treasurer mentioned that this was only the second occasion during the 22 years the Government paper currency has been running in which a motion of this nature has been necessary to meet a direction of the Governor. The previous occasion was in 1903, when \$747,000 was voted by this Council. The situation in 1910 was such that it was deemed safe for the Commissioners to refund this \$747,000 to the Government, so that in the whole 22 years the Government has only called upon for this sum of somewhat less than half a million dollars.

The Treasurer continued:—
In such difficult times as these, I fear that if I leave this motion with rather a gloomy picture of depreciation, there may be misunderstandings, not amongst Hon. members perhaps, but amongst the general public, as to the real position of the Currency Commissioners. It is essential that I should dispel any doubts as to the soundness of that position. The fact is that the Commissioners, by working economically, have saved nearly enough out of their income to cover the great all-round depreciation in gilt-edged securities. To prove this, I propose to state the position as at the end of February, 1921 (ten months later than the audit referred to in the motion) in round figures:—Notes in circulation, were then \$412 millions. Against this, the Note-Guarantee Fund, including coin portion and investment portion, valued at market prices of February 28th, 1921, amounted to \$34,365,000, showing that out of the Note Guarantee Fund alone the Commissioners could pay 92.50 cents for every dollar note in circulation.

Now, the Currency Commissioners have also a Gold Standard Reserve Fund, built up of profit on purchase and sale of sterling remittances and of profits on coinage, which at the end of February was worth \$12,000,000. Under the existing law, it only requires the sanction of the Governor to use this Gold Standard Reserve in payment of currency notes, so that it will be seen the Currency Commissioners had at their command at the end of February, 1921, 100½ millions to pay 92½ million notes. That is to say, they could pay \$12,227 for every \$100 for which they were liable at that date. This statement should remove any possible doubts as to the real position of the Commissioners, and I may add that in spite of depreciation during the war, the position at February 28th last was appreciably better than it was on July 31st, 1914. At the outbreak of war, the Commissioners could have paid \$103.08 for every \$100 of their liabilities; on February 28th last they could have paid \$112.27 for every \$100.

WILD ELEPHANTS IN SIAM.

The *Siamer Gazette* contains a new law for the protection of wild elephants. The preamble states that, according to ancient law and custom all elephants roaming in the jungle throughout the Kingdom were the property of the State. They could only be captured with the permission of the Government, and such permission involved a proportion being given for Government purposes. At the present time the requests for such permits are increasing very much. Some of those who make such requests are not in a position to take proper care of the animals, while some people kill them surreptitiously for their tusks. In this way the number of such elephants is decreasing.

The duty of taking care of wild elephants is entrusted to the Elephant Supply Branch of the Army, the Lords Lieutenant of monthon, and the Governors of changrads. They will frame an estimate of the elephants in their districts. Permits must not be issued in such numbers as would reduce the number of elephants unduly. Every permit must be submitted to and approved by the Ministry of War before being issued. Every capture must be reported to the competent authority within three days. A permit is for a year, and is not transferable. A deposit of not more than Tes. 1,500 may be required as a guarantee, but all the regulations will be observed. Everyone who has a white elephant, or an elephant of unusual colour, or an elephant with short tusks, however, he may have obtained it, must present it to the King, when a fitting reward will be given. A fifth of the animals captured becomes the property of the State. The fee for a permit is Tes. 10 and for a corral in which to capture the animals, Tes. 80. A permit is for a particular changrad. Whoever captures an elephant, without having obtained a permit is liable to imprisonment for a year, or a fine of Tes. 800, or both, the animals to be confiscated to the State. Whoever kills an elephant is liable to imprisonment for three years, or a fine of Tes. 1,000, or both. Anyone who does harm to these elephants is liable to imprisonment for 18 months, or a fine of Tes. 500, or both. Exception is made where an elephant is killed in self-defence or in defence of one's own or somebody else's property, or where an elephant is killed or injured in the course of legal capture. The Minister of War is responsible for the carrying out of the law, and has power to frame regulations.

THE WAR OF THE TWO KWANGS.

PREPARING TO STRIKE FATAL BLOW ON KWANGSI WAR LORD.

The following news of the war is taken from the *Canton Times*:—
By order of General Chen Ching-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Army, there is now a movement of troops in every section. It is believed that he is now preparing for a general onslaught on Nanning, a fair of War Lord Lu Yung-ting, to drive the fatal blow that will end the career of the War Lord and his militarists who have been obstructing the progress of the South-west for so long.
Some of the troops in the city have been ordered to the Kowchow front to defend work so as to relieve those who are now already at the front to carry on an aggressive campaign into the Kwang province. As most of the troops at Wuchow have been despatched to the Nanning front, more troops are now being sent to Wuchow to replace those who have gone far into the interior of Kwangsi province.
The latest reports from the front convince General Chen that Shumchow is easily captured with no serious fighting. As soon as Shumchow is captured, nothing can then obstruct the Cantonese troops on their march straight towards Nanning, where the Kwangsi War Lord is still praying for reinforcement and assistance from the Peking Government.

GENERAL TANG HENG RETURNS WITH WAR PRISONERS.

About 200 motley-looking Kwangsi troops who were captured in the northern section of the province, arrived in Canton yesterday afternoon and are now safely confined in detention camps.
General Tang Heng, who undertook the expedition to rid the northern part of the province of the Kwangsi invaders, also returned yesterday afternoon, having successfully defeated the invaders, and forced them to retreat into their own territory. His subordinate officers are now left in charge of the defence work along the border in that section which is now in no fear of any possible invasion from the invading troops have been so badly crippled that they have lost all fighting power. The war prisoners were brought back by General Tang Heng together with 2,000 of his victorious troops who, after a short rest, will be sent to other fronts against the Kwangsi troops.

WAR CASUALTIES.

ALLIES AND ENEMIES.

In reply to Sir W. Dawson Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons, on May 14th, that the following were the approximate number of casualties suffered by the combatants in the Great War:—

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Great Britain	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,025	149,732
Australia	59,430	152,171
New Zealand	16,130	40,723
South Africa, Newfoundland, and other Colonies	8,332	15,153
Total Dominions and Colonies	140,923	357,785
India	61,308	70,858

ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,285,300	No record.
Belgium	38,173	44,656
Italy	360,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Roumania	335,706	No record.
Serbia	127,535	133,143
U.S.A.	115,000	205,650

ENEMY COUNTRIES.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Germany	2,050,468	4,202,628
Austria-Hungary	1,200,000	3,020,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,490
Turkey	300,000	570,000

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient in its report dated Saigon, June 30th, state:—
Prices have continued to rise, and this tendency has been strengthened by rumours of prohibition of export from Bangkok.
Demand from Europe and Java has continued rather active, but the high prices now prevailing on our market do not allow serious competition with Bangkok.

According to the latest information received the export of Burma rice will not be prohibited, and therefore our market is expected to be a little easier.
The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to June 20th, 1921, is 676,315 tons against 634,520 tons in 1920.

We quote today:—White Saigon Rice, No. 2, 250, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$6.00 per picul f.b.b. Saigon, for July-August shipment.
A golfer having written from Japan asking what is the longest hole-out in one, a number of replies have been given in the *Daily Mail*. The following is the longest and at the same time the most extraordinary of the lucky shots. It is recorded by Mr. Arthur Powell, Hon. Sec., Muskerrey Golf Club, Coombe Junction, County Cork, who writes:—
While playing the ninth hole at the Muskerrey golf links, about seven miles from Cork, I hit a badly-aimed drive which struck the roof of a cottage "out of bounds." The ball bounced back on the fairway, ran on to the green, struck the back of the hole, and remained in the hole. The distance from the tee to the hole was 235 yards. If the distance of 235 yards is a record, all I can say is that it does not deserve to be.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK via Suez.

"BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 2nd Aug.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PICME having been reopened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"CILICIA" ... sailing on or about 10th Aug.

Cargo only.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"CILICIA" ... sailing end of July.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

"UMRUZI" sailing from Colombo for South African ports about 30th July.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Middle of August.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via OAPE,

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MUROHAY MARU ... Thursday, 14th July.

RANGOON MARU ... Saturday, 23rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 14th July.

YEROSHI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 24th July.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

K. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

OUR LONDON LETTER

DEMAND FOR WIRELESS WITHIN
THE EMPIRE.

THE PUBLIC AND INCREASED POSTAL
CHARGES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 2nd.

WANTED—A WIRELESS CHAIR!

Of particular interest to newspapers and business interests abroad is the movement which is under way to increase facilities for the rapid distribution of news by telegraph and wireless. The immediate object is to speed up communication between this country and other parts of the British Empire; but the result of an advance in this direction, would also be distinctly advantageous to the world. Mr. Churchill received a large deputation this week representing the Empire Press Union, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, and the Newspaper Society. Lord Burnham, proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, as President of the Empire Press Union, introduced the deputation, and the case was, as might be supposed, very ably stated.

A strong point was made of the fact that, although the Post Office authorities have repeatedly promised to develop wireless for overseas communication, practically nothing has been done. For this the war is held responsible, as it is freely blamed for every kind of official ineptitude.

OVERSEAS CABLES.

The deputation, I am informed, emphasised the fact that, through the lack of adequate means of transmitting news from this country, Canada receives the greater part of its telegraphic intelligence through an American atmosphere. India is dependent on one overcrowded cable service; and, as regards Australia, for the thousands of miles between Vancouver and New Zealand there is only one line of telegraphic cable. In many places this cable is five miles under water, and if the single thread should be fractured the whole of the cable messages to Australia would be thrown back on the Eastern route, which is already congested with messages for India and China. A breakdown of the Pacific cable would mean an enormous amount of loss and inconvenience to newspapers and business interests on your side owing to the inevitable delay that would occur.

The present movement is designed to supplement the cable services by wireless. The rapid and comparatively cheap way in which powerful stations can be erected to form a chain of wireless communication between England and, say, Hongkong and Shanghai makes a strong claim for Post Office action. I understand that Mr. Churchill's reply to the representations of the deputation was exceedingly sympathetic and encouraging. If the Colonial Minister takes the matter in hand something may be expected to happen in the near future.

THE "CYCLE TAXI."

I saw a crowd in the Strand a few days ago curiously examining one of the motor-cycle-side-car-taxis. The comment passed on it seemed to indicate that this hand-me-down of locomotion will meet with popular approval and patronage. A fleet of these vehicles is promised for the London streets before long. They have already been tried with marked success in some of the provincial cities.

On first sight the "cycle-taxi" appears rather odd. The side-car, a beautifully-modelled, closed-in vehicle, seems too heavy for the motor-cycle to which it is attached. It is built to hold two passengers. But it is claimed that the cycle-taxi is more easily manoeuvred in traffic—and, therefore, more speedy—than the familiar taxi-cab. It has, however, its limitations. Half-a-dozen revellers, who all want to "go the same way home" as the song says, will find it a difficult problem to obtain a foothold on the cycle-taxi.

LADY ASTOR, M.P.

As a Member of Parliament Lady Astor displays commendable interest in legislation that affects the welfare of women and children. This is right and proper in the case of a lady M.P., the only one at Westminster. She is very vivacious and unconventional, and often, without in the least intending it, she is responsible for amusing incidents in the course of the debates.

The House was immensely tickled this week by one of the interludes to which I refer. Lady Astor was quoting from memory a very important statement which, she said, had been made by Dr. Addison, late Minister of Health, on maternity benefit. But Dr. Addison emphatically shook his head in dissent from what her Ladyship attributed to him. "Oh, but I have the right hon. gentleman's exact words here," exclaimed Lady Astor, as she turned round and picked up from her seat a copy of *Hansard*. She began to turn over the official pages, but as this rather interfered with her speech she suddenly leaned over to Lord Robert Cecil, whose place is near, and handed him the volume with the motto *voce request*: "Find it for me, Lord 'Bob'." The Speaker took no notice of this lapse from Parliamentary dignity and decorum. He was probably as amused as everybody else, although he did not show it, and amid the general merriment no member was so ungallant as to call "Order." Lord Robert duly found the passage, and handed back the volume to Lady Astor, who proceeded to quote from it with undisguised exultation.

THE POSTAL LOSSES.

There is an outcry against the proposed increase in postal charges for letters to foreign countries, and for postcards and circulars. The general public are incensed, and this opinion is

reflected in the Press. The abolition of deliveries of letters on Sundays does greatly affect business people, although protests are raised in the Midlands and the North of England that the step is uncalled for, but the change annoys the average citizen. The average citizen, however, cannot do much more than express indignation in letters to the Press, for in this, as in many other directions where Departmental policy is strongly objected to, there is no means whereby the general public can mobilise against a Government.

The official argument to justify higher postal rates is that the Post Office is making heavy losses. This being the case, the obvious method is pursued—the loss is passed on to the community. It is, of course, in the nature of a tax on trade, and on the amenities of social existence, but that does not trouble the mandarins at St. Martin's-le-Grand. They do not pretend to run the Post Office as a great business undertaking, would be run in private hands.

DIG PRE-WAR STAFF.

In the commercial world the first economy to be effected on steadily decreasing trade would be a reduction of staff. But apparently the Post Office is unable to reduce the staff, which was brought back to full pre-war strength after the Armistice, and, in addition, war bonuses are paid. When postal rates were last raised business fell off, but the huge staff remained to handle less postal matter, and all the running charges continued as before. The losses have mounted up, and the official way to meet the deficit is to raise the postal rates still higher. The volume of business will decrease further—it is confidently predicted that 14d. on postcards will kill the picture postcard trade—but presumably the postal staff will remain as though business was normal.

The feeling in the country is that the internal administration of the Post Office is inherently bad, or else the Department, possessed of a valuable monopoly, would be able to maintain cheap postage and pay its way. There seems to be ample room for the introduction of reforms which are being demanded on all sides in the public interest.

THE DEMAND FOR ECONOMY.

Government promises to enforce economy on the State Departments have been made so often that there is, generally speaking, a little polite scepticism whether the latest pronouncement on the subject is more sincere than others which have been made before without result. But scepticism apart, more is hoped for as a result of the Treasury circular now issued calling on the Departments for a reduction of 20 per cent. in expenditure next year. What gives rise to hope is the sentence which suggests that the Government will review any question of policy that may be raised by suggested reductions.

This goes to the root of the matter. It is futile to call for economy in any Departmental expenditure if there is no change in the policy which makes the expenditure necessary. It is, of course, good to say that the Government are too large, and that a start ought to be made by dismissing glib typists and elderly charwomen; but, after all, salaries are a drop in the ocean of Government expenditure. Even the critics are unable to show us how the financial situation of the country can be redressed by juggling off so many thousands here or there under the head of establishment charges while Government policy ordains millions shall be spent in other ways—buried, for instance, in the sands of Mesopotamia.

WHERE-SOME OF THE MONEY GOES.

Leaving out of account commitments abroad in which the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry are mostly concerned, an examination of the estimates for the Civil Services makes it clear that the Treasury is faced with a tremendous difficulty. For ordinary services something like £250,000,000 is to be spent. This total includes £34,000,000 for salaries and travelling. The remainder, amounting to over £200,000,000, is for such expenditure as £50,000,000 for education, £104,000,000 for war pensions, £16,000,000 health and unemployment, insurance, and £11,000,000 for housing schemes. In addition, there is over £52,000,000 for liquidation of war commitments, and £28,000,000 for the training of ex-soldiers.

Here are vast sums which have to be provided because Parliament has decreed that the policy they stand for is to be carried out. The Treasury asks for a reduction of £100,000,000 on expenditure next year, but, obviously, if any such saving is to be effected there will inevitably have to be a pretty considerable change in Government policy.—H.B.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
July 13th	5.46 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 14th	5.46 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 15th	5.47 a.m.	7.11 p.m.
July 16th	5.47 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 17th	5.48 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 18th	5.48 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 19th	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 20th	5.49 a.m.	7.10 p.m.
July 21st	5.50 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 22nd	5.50 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 23rd	5.51 a.m.	7.09 p.m.
July 24th	5.51 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 25th	5.51 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 26th	5.52 a.m.	7.08 p.m.
July 27th	5.52 a.m.	7.07 p.m.
July 28th	5.53 a.m.	7.07 p.m.
July 29th	5.53 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
July 30th	5.53 a.m.	7.06 p.m.
July 31st	5.54 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
August 1st	5.54 a.m.	7.06 p.m.

T. F. CLAXTON,

Director.

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wed.	13th July,	Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Fri.	15th July,	3 p.m.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Fri.	15th July,	3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Sat.	17th July,	10 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Sun.	17th July,	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Tues.	19th July,	10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wed.	20th July,	3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"YANNIS"	Sat.	23rd July,	Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when indentations of 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaofo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong, and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Wednesday, 20th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	11th July.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	23rd July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th July	GENERAL LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	25th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
M.V. "GLENDALE"	23rd Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 and 22 and 2294.

Cable Address
KAWASAKI, KOB.
Bentley's A.B.C. 5th St.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannemly
2644, 2633.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUKATA.

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 6, BARRA, KENYA.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agent.

Branch Office,

No. 37, Bonham Street, West,

Tel. No. 185.

Top Floor, King's Building,

Tel. No. 140.

SHIPPING NEWS

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

July 11th.
Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,367 tons, Capt. H. Ouchi, from Saigon, with rice.—O.S.K.
Shuncheon, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Leung San Kong, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Yee.

July 12th.

Glenashua, British str., 2,012 tons, Capt. Ingram, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hanoi, French str., 600 tons, Capt. F. Morvan, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo.—Lapicque.

Hwah Kwei, Chinese str., 753 tons, Capt. N. Sayari, from Cheloo, with a general cargo.—San Peh S.S. Co.

Jade, French str., 584 tons, Capt. Y. O. Nicolai, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Kai Yee.

Lake Gila, American str., 1,632 tons, Capt. J. Hill, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Lushan Maru, Japanese str., 1,517 tons, Capt. T. Yasukawa, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Mogami Maru, Japanese str., 1,336 tons, H. Inouye, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

Wile, British str., 5,584 tons, Capt. John T. Kinley, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.

Wingchow, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. Co.

Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

Yoshi Maru, Japanese str., 1,008 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

CLEARANCES.

July 15th.

Empress of Japan, for Shanghai.
Glenashua, for Shanghai.

Hatching, for Swatow.
Kueichow, for Weihaiwei.

Lamodon, for Singapore.
Leeang, for Swatow.

Lushan Maru, for Canton.
Mogami Maru, for Canton.

Shanghai, for Shanghai.
Shuncheon, for K. C. Wan.

Wile, for Amoy.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

The *Dodwell Castle* Line s.s. *Bolton Castle* which sailed from New York on the 22nd of May via ports arrived at Yokohama on the 11th July, and is expected at this port about the 20th July.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* from Hongkong on June 14th, arrived at Vancouver on July 7th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Manila yesterday morning, and is due at Hongkong to-morrow morning.

ARRIVALS.

Per C.M. s.s. *Nile*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. B. Boland, Mr. A. Carlson, Mr. C. D. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Chandler, Mr. F. H. Farmer, Mr. R. W. Gannett, Mr. G. A. Kohr, Mr. T. C. Melani, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffeldman, Miss Hoffeldman, Mr. A. Strok, Mr. W. W. Wuloughby and a number of Chinese passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Kushima Maru*, on July 12th: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lufkin, Mr. E. J. Crist, Mr. P. G. Martin, Mrs. W. A. McVann, Mrs. Jessie B. Donihirst, Mrs. F. C. Baldwin, Mrs. S. Shirvington, Mr. S. Gopoomal, Mr. J. M. Fuentes, Mr. J. H. McGuigan, Mr. Albertus Geyordus, Rev. B. F. A. Robert, Rev. L. Vandellmans, Mr. S. I. Greenwood and Mr. S. L. Henson.

Per s.s. *Empress of Japan*, on July 13th: Mr. J. W. Andrews, Mr. H. M. Burkwall, Rev. and Mrs. H. O. T. Burkwall and family (7), Mr. B. M. Bolland, Capt. and Mrs. S. V. Constant, Mr. Eugene B. Coli, Miss M. E. Foster, Mr. W. E. Courley, Mrs. D. B. Hawley, Mr. C. T. Huttonback, Mrs. E. O. Murphy and family, Rev. C. A. Nelson, Mr. T. W. Pearce, Miss E. N. Rudy, Dr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, Rev. D. A. Smith, Mr. A. Strok, Mr. T. W. Shearstone, Mr. A. F. Worthington, Mr. H. A. Wiley, Miss E. Warner, Mr. W. W. Wuloughby.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ascanius (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.
Bolton Castle (Barber line), from New York, due end of July.

Cyclone (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.
Empress of Asia, due July 14th.

Elyenor (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Empress of Asia (R.M.S.), due July 14th, at 7 a.m.

Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Keelung (Blue Funnel line), due July 20th.

Kitono Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Mogami Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 15th.

Nagato Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 20th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due August 10th.

Professione (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 21st.

Tokyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 23rd.
Yoshi Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 14th.

Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due July 14th.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 15th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.82	29.81
Temperature	86	78	86
Humidity	85	93	69
Wind-Direction	SSE	calm	SW
Force	2	0	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.24	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 11th, 86.
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 12th, 78.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 12th at 11.42.—Pressure changes since yesterday are small at all reporting stations.

Gradients remain shallow over the southern portion of the map.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 83.65 inches against an average of 43.42 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: Light southerly or variable winds; fine generally, some rain later.

FORECAST.

The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	<i>Celtic Prince</i>	Brit.	Furthest (Far East) Ltd.	On 10th Aug.
NEW YORK & Boston via Suez Canal	<i>Bolton Castle</i>	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 2 d Aug.
NEW YORK & Boston via PANAMA	<i>Lyons Maru</i>	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 15th Aug.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Nile</i>	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Shinyo Maru</i>	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 12th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Perla Maru</i>	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>China</i>	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst. at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Equador</i>	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	<i>West Lion</i>	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 30th inst.
SEATTLE, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver	<i>West Jappa</i>	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 15th inst.
SEATTLE, Tacoma, Victoria, Vancouver	<i>Wheland Montana</i>	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 20th inst.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. Ports, Shanghai, & VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst. at 11 a.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	<i>Monteagle</i>	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 13th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	<i>Arizona Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SPAIN & LONDON	<i>Proteslaus</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPAIN & PANG & LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	<i>Yantsze</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	<i>Fortius</i>	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	During 2nd part of Aug.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	<i>Syria</i>	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	About 27th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	<i>Glen ucc</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 25th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	<i>Argos Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM	<i>Yokohama Maru</i>	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	<i>Tencer</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Aug. at 11 a.m.
PORTLAND	<i>Coast</i>	Am.	Butterfield & Swire	On 11th inst.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	<i>Kanagawa Maru</i>	Jap.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 2nd inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	<i>Brielle</i>	Dnt.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	<i>Indus Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	<i>Wakana Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	<i>Laishan</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 20th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	<i>Van Oloon</i>	Dnt.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 27th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CEBU, BRINDISI, VENICE, & SAN DANIA	<i>Chilias</i>	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SINGAPORE & PENANG	<i>Yannis</i>	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 10th Aug.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	<i>Muroran Maru</i>	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	<i>Torilla</i>	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	<i>Changsha</i>	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	On 15th inst. at 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	<i>Nikko Maru</i>	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	<i>Kanagawa</i>	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst. at 11 a.m.
BUEENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO, & LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	<i>Victoria</i>	Chi.	The China & Australia S.S. Co.	About 25th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	<i>Tacoma Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
TIENSIN	<i>Choyo Maru</i>	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 16th inst.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	<i>West Jappa</i>	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 15th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Chongshing</i>	Brit.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Kueichow</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 17th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Samwang Maru</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Waishang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Suiyang</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Yehoshi Maru</i>	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Portos</i>	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 15th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Sinkiang</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Manela</i>	Brit.	P. & O. S. I. & A. L.	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Cilecia</i>	Brit.	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	About 31st inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Kailong</i>	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 14th inst. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Haiphong</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Haiching</i>	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 19th inst. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Wingsang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Nanking</i>	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Loksang</i>	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 30th Aug.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Kailong</i>	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th inst. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Hiru Maru</i>	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 19th inst. at P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Anakusa Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Kishu Maru</i>	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Cadarette</i>	Am.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Tizalak</i>	Dnt.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 1st Aug.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	<i>Macassar Maru</i>	Brit.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW			Nasayo Yusen Kaisha	About 28th inst.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE 23rd July
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU) 15th July.
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA) 20th Aug.
 * Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to:
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3005. (451)

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" ... sailing on/about 28th July.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
WATERLOO, CHINA & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOV"	On 13th July, 9 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUPH"	On 14th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 16th July, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIYONG"	On 19th July, 9 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 19th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 19th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 21st July, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"OHENAN"	On 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 26th July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILOONG" — Capt. W. Couper THURSDAY, July 14th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" — Capt. W. O. Passmore TUESDAY, July 19th, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" — Capt. A. H. Stewart FRIDAY, July 22nd, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	27th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANELA"	7,200	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORILLA" 5,200 15th July, 1 P.M. | Calcutta via S'pore, Pang & R'good

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"EURYALUS"	3,570	18th July.	Swatow & Amoy.
"MANELA"	7,200	21st July.	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hamu
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at
intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-
nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbor Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI—

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

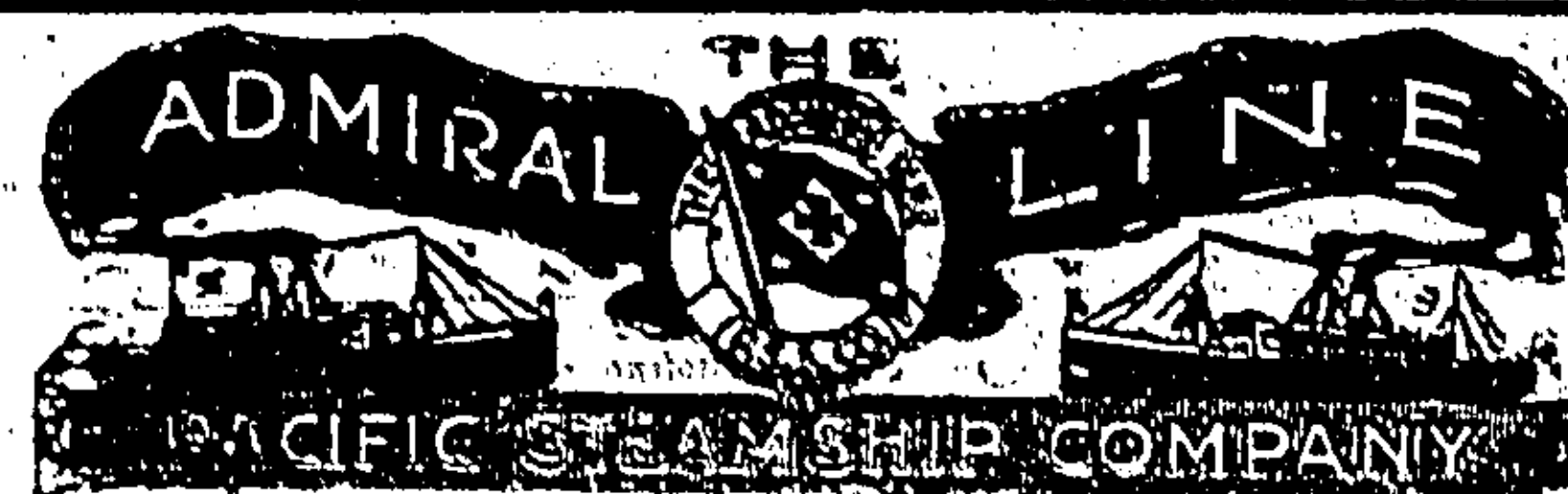
AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 15th July, 4 P.M.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [68]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Line Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	July 20th	—
"SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
"CROSSKEYS"	Aug. 15th	—
"KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd.
"WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "COAXET" — July 22nd

FOR MANILA

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" — Aug. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" — Sailing July 14th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" — Sailing Aug. 3rd

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,
Telephone 2477 & 2478.PASSENGER OFFICE,
Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" — to NEW YORK — Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

AGENTS.

5th Floor

2477 & 2478.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

[178]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATES

SHANGHAI, KOBE & { "PORTHOS" — 20,000 — On or about 18th July

YOKOHAMA —

HAIPHONG & SAIGON only... "CAP ARCONA" — 15,000 tons about 22nd July.

MARSEILLES via "PORTHOS" — 20,000 — During 2nd part of Aug.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, "CORDILLER" — 10,000 — During 2nd part of Sept.

DJBOUTI, SUEZ, "ANDRE LEBON" — 22,000 — During 2nd part of Oct.

& PORT SAID... "ATLANTIQUE" — 12,000 — During 1st part of Nov.

"PAUL LECAT" — 20,000 — During 1st part of Dec.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. RODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YAN CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
113, Cross Street, Central

[69]

Tel. 3307

